BAHRAICH:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XLV

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

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GAZETTEER OF BAHRAICH.

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PREFACE.

THE Bahraich notice in the old Oudh Gazetteer was little more than a reprint of the Settlement Report of 1865—1872, compiled by Major Edgar G. Clark and Mr. H. S. Boys, I.C.S. This somewhat remarkable volume had an arrangement of its own and though the information contained in it is of great value, the present work must be considered as an entirely original production rather than a revision. I am much indebted to Mr. P. Harrison, I.C.S., who completed the second Regular Settlement of Bahraich and to Mr. J. C. Faunthorpe, I.C.S., who has afforded me much assistance in collecting recent information. My thanks are also due to Mr. F. F. R. Channer for notes on the forests, and to Rája Bhup Indra Bikram Singh, C.I.E., of Payagpur, who has contributed some valuable historical notes. The early history of the district is from the pen of Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S.

ALLAHABAD:
December 1903.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF BAHRAICH.

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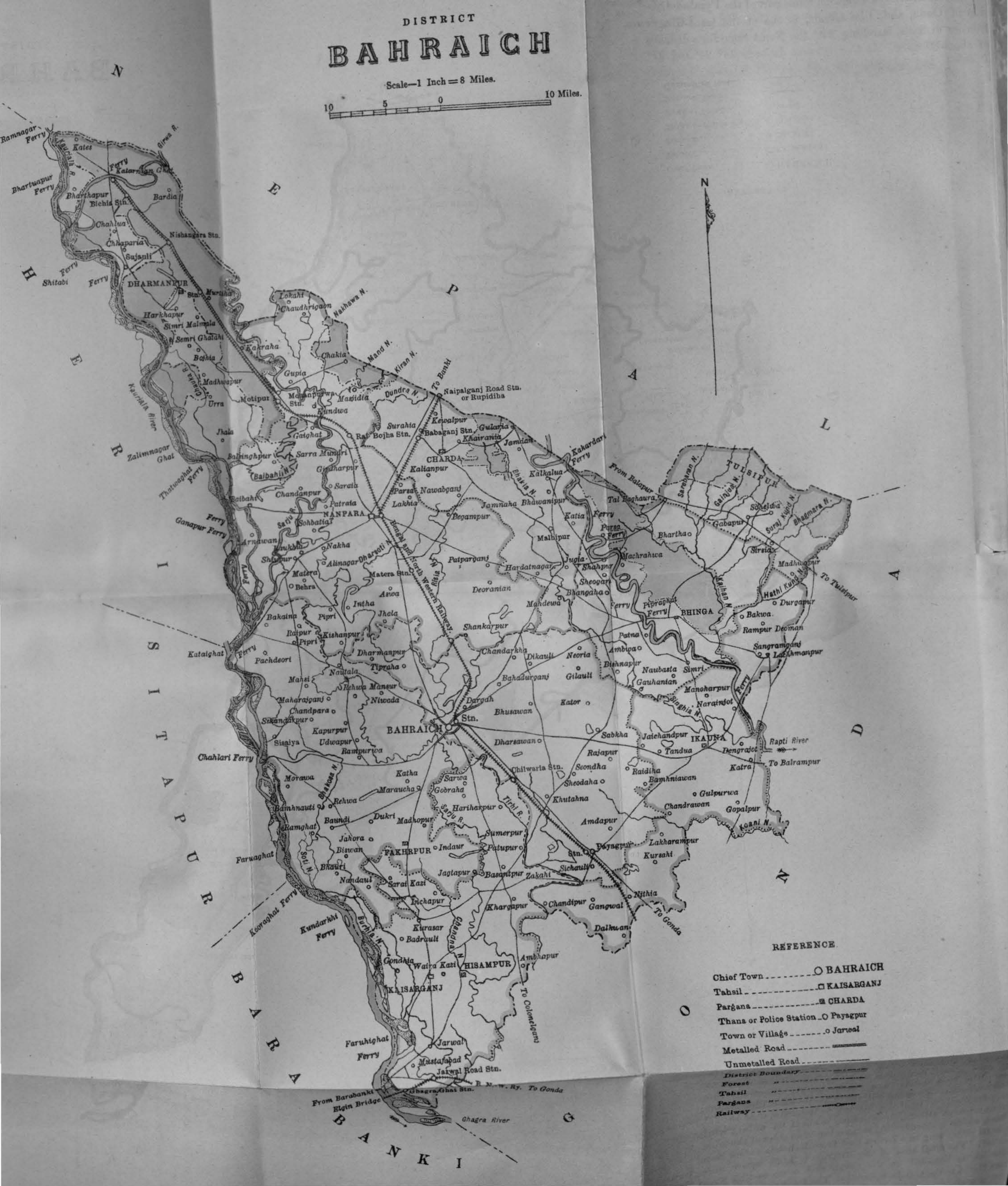
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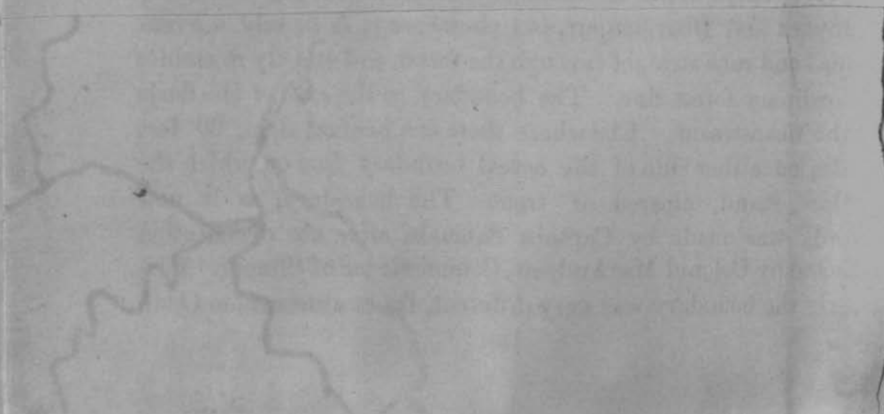
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DISTRICT
BAHRAICH
Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.
10 5 0 10 Miles.
N
N E P A L
H E R I
S I T A P U R
B A R A B A N K I
G O N D A
Ramnagar Ferry
Bhartuapur Ferry
Katarnian Ghat
Bharthapur
Bichia Stn.
Bardia
Chahlua
Chhaparia
Nishangara Stn.
Sujauli
Shitabi Ferry
DHARMANPUR
Murtiha
Harkhapur
Simri Mainpla
Semri Ghatahi
Kakraha
Bojhia
Madhwapur
Lokahi
Chaudhrigaon
Nakhawa N.
Chakia
Mand N.
Kiran N.
To Banki
Gupia
Motipur
Mohanpurwa Stn.
Masidia
Dundra N.
Naipalganj Road Stn. or Rupidiha
Urra
Kundwa
Surahia
Kewalpur
Gularia
Khairanta
Babaganj Stn.
Rai Bojha Stn.
Jhala
Gaighat
Zalimnagar Ghat
Balsinghpur
Sarra Mundri
Girdharpur
CHARDA
Kalianpur
Jamdan
Kakardari Ferry
Kalkalua
From Balapur
Tal Baghaura
TULSIPUR
Gabapur
Sohelwa
Bhagmara N.
Thatwaghat Ferry
Baibahi N.
Chandanpur
Sarata
Parsa
Nawabganj
Jamnaha
Bhawanipur
Katia
Lakhia
Patraia
NANPARA
Sohbatia
Begampur
Ganapur Ferry
Arnawan
Malhipur
Purwa Ferry
Bhartha
Sirsia
Machrahwa
Nakha
Alinagar
Dharsoti N.
Bengal and North Western Railway
Patparganj
Hardatnagar
Jugia
Shahpur
Matera
Matera Stn.
Sheogarh
Bhangaha
Madhwapur
Hathi Kund N.
To Tulsipur
Behra
Deoranian
Mahdewa
Durgapur
Anwa
Intha
Jhela
Ferry
Pipraghat Ferry
BHINGA
Bakwa
Bakaina
Pipri
Rampur Deoman
Shankarpur
Raipur
Pipri
Kishanpur
Patna
Kataighat Ferry
Pachdeori
Dharmanpur
Chandarkha
Dikauli
Neoria
Ambipa
Sangramganj
Lachhmanpur
Nautala
Tipraha
Bishnapur
Naubasta
Simri
Mahsi
Rehwa Mansur
Bahadurganj
Gilauli
Gauhanian
Manoharpur
Maharajganj
Niwada
Dargah
Kator
Narainjot
Chandpara
Sikandarpur
Stn.
Bhusawan
Kapurpur
BAHRAICH
Sabkha
Jaichandpur
IKAUNA
Sisaiya
Udwapur
Rampurwa
Dharsawan
Tandua
Dengrajot
Rapti River
Chahlari Ferry
Rajapur
Raidiha
Katra
To Balrampur
Morawa
Bhakosa N.
Katha
Chilwaria Stn.
Seondha
Sarwa
Sheodaha
Bamhniawan
Rehwa
Maraucha
Gobraha
Harihorpur
Tirhi R.
Khutahna
Gulpurwa
Bamhnauti
Sarju R.
Chandrawan
Gopalpur
Baundi
Dukri
Madhopur
Amdapur
Ramghat
Sumerpur
Koani N.
Jahora
Lakharampur
Biswan
FAKHRPUR
Indaur
Patupur
Stn.
Payagpur
Kursahi
Faruaghat
Soti N.
Bhauri
Sichauli
Nandauli
Jagtapur
Basantpur
Zakahi
Sarai Kazi
Nithia
Keoraghat Ferry
Lichapur
Khargupur
Chandipur
Gangwal
To Gonda
Kundarkhi Ferry
Burhia N.
Kurasar
Badrauli
Chandna N.
Dalkuan
Amtapur
Gondhia
Waira Kazi
HISAMPUR
KAISARGANJ
To Colonelganj
Faruhighat Ferry
Jarwal
Mustafabad
Jarwal Road Stn.
From Barabanki
Elgin Bridge
Ghagra Ghat Stn.
R. N.-W. Ry. To Gonda
Ghagra River
REFERENCE.
Chief Town .... BAHRAICH
Tahsil .... KAISARGANJ
Pargana .... CHARDA
Thana or Police Station .... Payagpur
Town or Village .... Jarwal
Metalled Road ....
Unmetalled Road ....
District Boundary ....
Forest ....
Tahsil ....
Pargana ....
Railway ....

District Boundary
Forest "
Tahsil "
Pargana "
Railway



CHAPTER I.

General Features.

The district of Bahraich forms part of the Fyzabad division of Oudh, and, like Gonda, is one of the trans-Ghagra frontier districts, marching with the Nepal State for a distance of about 80 miles. It lies between latitude 28° 24′ and 27° 4′ north, and longitude 82° 13′ and 81° 3′ east. In shape it is triangular, the apex being in the extreme north, while one side runs almost due south and the other from north to south-east: the base trends in a north-easterly direction from the extreme south. From the village of Kates near Bharthapur, the most northerly point of the district, to Rehauda, near Jarwal, the southernmost village, the distance is about 94 miles; while the base, which is more irregular than the other sides of the triangle, is 63 miles long in a direct line from Rehauda to the Nepal frontier. The total area of the district is 2,627 square miles. Boundaries and area.

The Nepal frontier.

Bahraich is bounded on the north and north-east by Nepal, from Kates to the Gonda boundary. The frontier is for the most part a purely artificial line, marked by a trench and a row of stone pillars with a broad clearing on either side. In the Tulsipur pargana it runs along the foot of the low hills which form the outworks of the Himálayas, but for the rest of its length the boundary is marked by no physical peculiarity, lying in an alluvial forest clad tract. For a short distance it is formed by the river Sarju from Murtiha to Chitlahua on the borders of Nanpara and Dharmanpur, but elsewhere it is merely conventional and runs straight through the forest, and exactly resembles an ordinary forest line. The boundary in the case of the Sarju is the deepstream. Elsewhere there is a neutral strip, 30 feet wide, on either side of the actual boundary line on which the pillars stand, cleared of trees. The boundary, as it now stands was made by Captain Samuels, after the demarcation effected by Colonel MacAndrew, Commissioner of Sítapur. Formerly the boundary was very different, for at annexation Oudh

extended to the foot of the hills all along the line. In 1860 the British Government, to mark its sense of the value of the support rendered by Nepal during the Mutiny, restored to that state the whole of the lowlands between the Sarda and the Gorakhpur district, which had originally belonged to Nepal, but were ceded in 1815 to the British Government by the treaty of Sigauli.* In 1875 the boundary was altered, so far as the Tulsipur pargana was concerned. A treaty was signed on January 7th, 1875, whereby the lower range of hills from Baghaura Tal to the Arrah was ceded to Nepal, and the boundary demarcated at the foot of the hills instead of, as formerly, along the crest.†

Adjoining districts.

The western boundary is formed by the river Kauriala, which in its lower portion, after its junction with the Dahawar, which now conveys into the river the greater portion of the waters of the Chauka, is generally known as the Ghagra. From Nepal to the Dahawar, the Kauriala forms the boundary between Bahraich and Kheri. South of Kheri lies the Sítapur district, which marches with Bahraich as far as the southern extremity of the Fakhrpur pargana. The southern boundary is formed by the Bhitauli, Ramnagar, and Bado Sarai parganas of Bara Banki. The south-eastern boundary, from the village of Rehauda to the Nepal frontier, is marked by no river or other natural feature, but is a conventional line separating this district from Gonda, the adjoining parganas of the latter being Gwarich, Paharapur, Gonda, Balrampur, and Tulsipur. At the commencement of the settlement of 1865—1872 several excrescences of the district on the south-east were cut off and made over to Gonda, so that the border is now fairly straight. In return for this a large portion of the Tulsipur pargana of Gonda, comprising 32 villages with an area of 64 square miles, was transferred to Bahraich, thus forming the Bahraich pargana of Tulsipur, which lies between Bhinga and the Nepal frontier. At the

Bhitauli.

same time the Bhitauli pargana, which originally belonged to Bahraich, was made over to Bara Banki for obvious purposes of convenience, as this small tract lying on the south side of the Ghagra was very difficult of access from the rest of the district.

* Aitchison's Treaties, II, p. 173. | † *Ibid.*, p. 192.

The physical features of the district are very well marked. There are three main divisions, consisting of the basin of the Rapti on the north-east, that of the Kauriala and Ghagra on the west, and a long narrow plateau between the two, running through the whole length of the district from north-west to south-east. This table-land is well defined, and stands at a height of about 40 feet above the level of the country on either side. It has a nearly uniform breadth of about twelve or thirteen miles, and forms the watershed between the two great rivers. It comprises the western half of pargana Charda, the eastern portion of Nanpara, almost the whole of the Bahraich pargana, and about the southern half of Ikauna. The Rapti basin includes the rest of Charda, the whole of Bhinga and Tulsipur, and the northern portion of Ikauna. The Ghagra basin consists of the whole of the lowlying forest pargana of Dharmanpur in the extreme north, the western tracts of Nanpara, and the parganas of Fakhrpur and Hisampur of the Kaisarganj tahsíl. Physical configuration.

In addition to these three main tracts, there is the tarai proper, which requires special notice as being completely different from the rest of the district. The greater portion of the tarai lies in Tulsipur and the northern fringe of Bhinga, but there is also a small group of villages with similar characteristics situated on the Nepal border in the extreme north-east of pargana Nanpara. The whole of the tarai lies very low and during the rains is almost continuously under water. The soil is a heavy clay, broken by insignificant patches of loam; it is solely adapted for the cultivation of late rice, which is generally unprotected by irrigation, although in Tulsipur and the Durgapur *ilaqa* there are a few artificial irrigation works connected with the small hill streams that eventually flow into the Rapti. These streams are almost dry in the cold weather, but they bear a very different appearance during the rains. They all unite with the Kain, which joins the Rapti at Lachhmanpur Gurpurwa in Ikauna. If the rice crop for any reason fails in the tarai, it invariably occasions distress, for the area of other soils is so small as to be incapable of producing a spring crop sufficient for the requirements of the cultivators. Tarai.

The central plateau.

The central table-land is of an almost uniform character, being a level plain, dotted here and there with patches of scrub jungle, and broken only by slight undulations and unimportant drainage channels, or by local depressions with a clay soil which are generally made to bear a crop of late rice. The prevailing soil of the whole tract is a light but fertile loam, on which excellent crops of wheat and other staples are raised. A large proportion of the cultivated area of this table-land is of comparatively recent origin. Mr. Boys* considered that the tract was almost all forest up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, and that all the cultivation prior to that time lay in the river valleys. At all events, whatever clearances there were, disappeared under the tyranny of the Oudh officials, and the land had rest for a long time, the reclamation only dating from the advent of British rule. This will be fully illustrated hereafter in dealing with the development of cultivation; but this fact is no doubt connected with the general fertility of the soil.

Rapti basin.

The Rapti valley lies on the northern side of the plateau, and is one of the most fertile portions of the district. It extends northwards from the Bhakla or Singhia, which flows underneath the high bank, to the pure tarai lands of Tulsipur and Bhinga. There are one or two large lakes and swamps in this tract, and a few watercourses, which are generally old beds of the river; but this feature is not so marked here as in the west of the district. The soil is generally loam of a distinctly alluvial character, and very rich except in places where the crust of deposit is thinly spread over the subsoil of sand. The deposit brought down by the Rapti in times of flood has a fertilizing effect, so that the damage done by the river is generally little, if any, unless the flood be accompanied by a sudden change in the course of the river.

The Ghagra valley.

The great basin of the Kauriala and Ghagra stretches away from the western edge of the high bank to the river itself, and has a breadth varying from ten miles in the north to 35 miles in the south of the district. Common tradition asserts,—

* Settlement report of 1865—1872, p. 30.

and, indeed, the whole aspect of the country supports the theory,—that at one time the river flowed immediately under the high bank, and that it gradually receded westward until it reached its present course. The whole plain is scored in every direction by numerous channels, whose presence testifies to the fact that the tract has been subjected at different times to fluvial action. These channels, tortuous as they are, have a general direction parallel to that of the river. Some of them are mere drainage lines and are dry throughout the greater part of the year. Sometimes they serve a useful purpose, but more frequently they are obnoxious as a cause of flooding. The more important of them will be described with the rivers of the district, from which a better idea will be obtained of the nature of this tract. The Ghagra valley contains a number of large lakes and lagoons, which must have been formed by the silting up of the old river beds. The soil generally resembles that of the Rapti basin, but is more varying in character. There is in most places the same alluvial crust overlying the substratum of sand, which in the case of the land adjoining the Sarju is constantly enriched by a fertile deposit. The Ghagra, however, is less beneficial in its action. Its floods are generally attended by devastation, as it leaves behind it large deposits of barren sand. Where, too, the deposit is of a better description and capable of cultivation, it is generally too thin to be of permanent value, as it forms but an insignificant layer over the sandy subsoil. What sandy soil or bhur, however, that is to be found in the district forms a very small proportion of the cultivated area, and the great bulk of it is to be found in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ghagra.

The Kauriala.

The Kauriala river issues from the mountains of Nepal at Shisha Pani, about 24 miles north of Bharthapur. Flowing deep, clear, and silent through the gorge which affords it an outlet from the hills, it finds itself within sight of the plains through which it has to run its course. It then sweeps violently down, rapid after rapid, over a bed strewn with immense boulders, which it has during the course of ages carried down with it from the Himalayas. After a course of some 18 miles through the Bhabar and Tarai of Nepal, passing through fine sal

forests and over a rough stony bed, it enters British territory at the extreme north-western corner of the district. It is here joined by the Mohan, and flows south for four miles to its junction with the Girwa, below Bharthapur. From this point its bed is sandy. It receives the Kheri Sarju on its right bank, a short distance above Shitabaghat, but from this point it receives no affluents of any importance till it is joined by the Dahawar just above Kataighat. This river now carries with it the waters of the Sarda or Chauka, owing to a recent change in the course of that stream. At the same point it is joined by the Sarju. Below Kataighat the river is known as the Ghagra, or Gogra as it is frequently spelt. After flowing past the Fakhrpur and Hisampur parganas it leaves the district in the extreme south. Further details are given in the article on the Ghagra at the end of this volume.

Girwa river. One of the chief affluents of the Kauriala is the Girwa, which, as mentioned above, joins the former below Bharthapur. This river also rises in Nepal, but unites with the Kauriala at the outermost range of hills, debouching at Shisha Pani. Thence it again strikes out a course of its own, turning eastwards through the low country at the foot of the hills. It carries a volume of water equal to that of the Kauriala, and even in the cold weather is a rapid-flowing, violent river. It enters the district at the extreme north-east point of Dharmanpur, near the village of Bazpur, and after flowing in a sinuous course towards the south-west past Damdama and Katarnianghat, reaches Bharthapur. It thus cuts off the northernmost portion of the district from the rest—a jungle-clad tract, which comprises the north and south Bharthapur forests, and consists almost entirely of government reserve; the only villages are Bharthapur, Bazpur, Damdama and Kates, and of these Bharthapur alone deserves the name of village, the others being mere clearings or cattle stations in the forest and are the property of Government.

Sarju river. The Sarju is somewhat confusing, as it gives its name to what are practically two streams. It enters the district under the name of Sarju or Babayi in the west of Dharmanpur, near the village of Salarpur, a short distance above Murtiha. It forms the Nepal boundary for a few miles, and then separates

the Dharmanpur and Nanpara parganas, flowing between Motipur and Gupia. Its course is exceedingly tortuous; the general direction is at first south-south-east, but from Motipur it turns due east, and then south again. It thus follows the edge of the central plateau as far as the tomb of Shah Sajan near Nanpara. From this point it turns in a south-westerly direction and joins the Kauriala above Kataighat. There is a tradition that the last part of its course is artificial, the story going that about 110 years ago a European merchant trading in timber turned the stream into an old channel connected with the Kauriala in order to secure more expeditious river transit for his logs. At all events, the stream known as the old Sarju keeps on close to the bank of the plateau for a considerable distance; it then takes a course through the Ghagra lowlands for the whole length of the district, and pursues a winding course through the Kaisarganj tahsíl, passing within a mile of Bahraich. It ultimately falls into the Ghagra at Paska in the Gonda district. Its channel can be distinctly traced as far north as Patraia, close to the point where the "active" Sarju turns westward from the high bank. The current of the new Sarju is very strong, and in times of flood it constantly changes its course in the soft alluvial soil which it encounters. Its deposit is, however, extremely fertile, and, unless the change of bed is very sudden, the deserted channel is usually filled up with excellent alluvial silt to the level of the old bank. The old Sarju, on the other hand, is very sluggish, and as it receives a large amount of surface drainage on its way, it is consequently liable to overflow its banks in years of heavy rainfall.

Terhi river.

The Terhi may also, so far as this district is concerned, be considered as belonging to the plain of the Ghagra. It rises in the Chitaur Tal, about three miles from the town of Bahraich, and flows in a southerly direction close under the edge of the plateau. For a short portion of its course it forms the boundary between the Hisampur and Gonda parganas, and then turns eastward into the Gonda district. It is an unnavigable, sluggish, weedy stream, and resembles rather a drain than a river. A shallow channel of a few hundred yards in length connects the Terhi with the great Baghel Tal.

Rapti river.

The Rapti, whose valley, as mentioned above, lies on the northern side of the central table-land, enters the district from Nepal near Gulariha in pargana Charda. It has a course of about 81 miles through Bahraich, although the distance between the point of entry to its exit is only half that amount in a direct line. It is a very sinuous stream, its channel being a succession of loops and sharp bends. After entering the district it again turns back to the Nepal border, cutting off the village of Bhagra. Thence it flows south from Kakardari, forming for a few miles the boundary between the parganas of Bhinga and Charda. Below Nawada Bhojpur it enters the former pargana and runs in a succession of curves past the town of Bhinga, its general direction being south-south-east. Near Bhinga it turns to the east as far as the pargana boundary, where it again bends southwards through Ikauna. From Narain Jot, on the road from Ikauna to Lachhmanpur Bazár, it separates Bahraich from Gonda, leaving the district at Dengra Jot, five miles east of Ikauna.

Kain and Bhakla rivers.

The chief affluents of the Rapti are the Kain and the Bhakla. The former comes from the Tulsipur tarai and is fed by the Hathikund and numerous other streams; it joins the Rapti below Bhinga at Lachhmanpur Gurpurwa. The Bhakla is a stream which originates in the Nepal tarai and flows for a considerable distance through the district, along the eastern edge of the central plateau, at an average distance of four miles west from the Rapti. It first skirts the eastern boundary of the Charda forest, and then flows throughout the whole length of pargana Charda, which it leaves in the extreme south near Mahdewa. Then, after forming the western boundary of Bhinga for a short distance, it turns east into the pargana and again south, becoming the boundary between Bhinga and Ikauna, and entering the latter a short distance south of Naubasta. It flows to the north-east of the town of Ikauna and joins the Rapti at Dengra Jot on the Gonda border. For the lower portion of its course it is generally known as the Singhia. In the dry weather the stream is fordable at all points, but with a sudden fall of rain it has been known to rise 20 feet in as many hours. On such occasions its violence is so great that several attempts to bridge the stream have failed.

Lakes and swamps.

The lakes and jhils of the district are numerous and important as forming the chief source of irrigation. Some of them are of great size, notably the well known Baghel Tal near Payagpur, a fine sheet of water some four and a half miles in extent. This lake, like several others in the Ghagra valley, owes its origin to the action of the river and its tributaries, for they must have been scored out at a distant date by a very large volume of water. The chief remaining stretches of water of this description are the Chitaur Tal near Bahraich, the source of the Terhi river, the Ganaur and Anarkali lakes, which each measure about 450 acres; and the Nigria jhil of 380 acres. To these may be added the Maila Tal of 131 acres near Rehwa, Mae Tal of 85 acres in the valley of the Rapti, the Khajwa jhil in the north-west of pargana Bhinga, and the Sita-dohar Tal of 368 acres, four miles west of Ikauna. The last mentioned owes its origin in part to the Buddhist mounds and monuments on its banks, the materials of which have all been excavated from the lake. There are numerous other lakes and jhils in the Kaisarganj tahsil and in the parganas of Bahraich and Ikauna.

Reserved forests.

The forests of the Bahraich district are of considerable importance. They are situated for the most part along the Nepal frontier, and are generally continuations of the tracts of jungle included within that territory. The forests form part of the Oudh circle, and are under the control of a Deputy Conservator. There are three ranges, known as the Motipur, Bhinga and Charda or Chakia ranges, with a total area of 334 square miles.

Motipur range.

The Motipur range is the largest, having an area of 183 square miles. It comprises the north and south Bharthapur forests, the Bardia, Amba-Terhi, Chahalwa, Dharmanpur, Nishangara, Doba, and Motipur forests. The north Bharthapur forest is bounded on the north by the Nepal frontier from the midstream of the Kauriala to the midstream of the Girwa. This line is broken by the two frontier settlements of Kates and Bazpur. It extends from the village of Bharthapur on the south along the Girwa river to the Nepal frontier on the east and along the Kauriala to Nepal on the west. The south Bharthapur forest runs from the village of that name along the Kauriala to its junction

Bharthapur forest.

with the Girwa in the south. The Girwa forms its boundary on the east as far as the south-east of Bharthapur village. The bulk of the forest was reserved under notification No. 196 of 1879. Portions of the villages of Bazpur and Damdama were added in 1887,* and Kates in 1891.† The total area of this forest is 22,369 acres or 35 square miles.

Bardia forest.

The Bardia forest is bounded on the north and north-west by the Girwa river and on the north-east by a line running from the Girwa along the Nepal frontier as far as pillar No. 81. The south-eastern boundary extends from the Nepal border to the north-easterly trijunction of the villages of Bardia, Faqirpuri, and the Rori nala. The south-western boundary runs from this point, past the villages of Faqirpuri, Bardia, and Amba to the Girwa. This forest has an area of 3,475 acres and was reserved in 1879‡; but subsequent additions, including a part of Faqirpuri, were made in 1893.§

Amba-Terhi forest.

The Amba Terhi forest is a fair-sized tract lying between the villages of Amba and Bishanpur on the east, and Terhi, Bichia, and Bhawanipur on the west. To the south the boundary is that of the Nishangara forest, a line running along the high bank from the south-east of Bishanpur to the south-east of Terhi. The area is 4,624 acres, of which 1,902 acres were originally reserved in 1879 together with the other forests. Bhawanipur and parts of Bichia and Terhi were added in 1891,† and parts of Amba and Bishanpur two years later.§

Chahalwa forest.

The Chahalwa forest is a large stretch of country bounded on the north and west by the Girwa river, which thus separates it from the north and south Bharthapur. To the east lie Amba-Terhi and Nishangara. On the east the boundary is the high bank from the north of Nishangara to the south-west corner of Terhi, past the villages of Bichia and Bhawanipur. It is bounded on the south by Chahalwa, Barkharia, Chaparia, Matehi, Rampurwa, Harharpur, and Nishangara. The total reserved area is 17,081 acres, of which the greater part was taken,

* No. $\frac{9F.}{295\text{-}36}$ of January 6, 1887.

† No. $\frac{522F.}{XIV\text{—}A\ 56}$ of July 15, 1891.

‡ No. 196 of February 28, 1879.

§ No. $\frac{398F.}{IV\text{—}14A\text{-}89}$ of May 10, 1893.

over in 1879. Part of Lohra was reserved in 1887* and Dhakia and Jamunia added in 1891.†

Dharmanpur forest.

The Dharmanpur forest is a compact block, lying to the south of the Chahalwa and to the west of the Nishangara forests. Its northern boundary is the line from Sujauli through Rampurwa and Harharpur to Nishangara. The eastern boundary runs from Nishangara along the borders of the lands of Dharmanpur and Harkhapur down to Semri Ghatahi. On the south and south-west it is bounded by the course of the Kauriala as it ran in 1867, and on the west by the jungle villages of Kathautia and Baguliha, which lie between the forest and the present Kauriala. The total area is 10,039 acres. It was reserved in 1879 with the rest of the range, the later additions being Kharkhanwa in the centre of the forest and a portion of Baguliha attached in 1891.†

Nishangara forest.

The Nishangara forest is the largest of the range, having a total area of 25,907 acres, and has remained unaltered since 1879. It lies to the east and north-east of Dharmanpur, along the Nepal frontier from pillar No. 81 to the village of Salarpur on the Sarju, and thence to Murtiha. Its southern boundary is the sectional road from Murtiha to the junction of the villages of Semri Malmala and Dharmanpur. From pillar No. 81, where it touches the Bardia forest, the boundary runs south-west along the high bank of the Girwa past Faqirpuri and Bishanpur to Terhi, marching for a portion of the distance with the Amba-Terhi forest. From the south-west corner of Terhi it runs along the high bank to Nishangara and Dharmanpur.

Motipur forest.

The Motipur forest forms a southern continuation of Nishangara. It is 17,658 acres in area and was reserved in 1879. Its western boundary runs down the high bank, past the villages of Semri Malmala, Majhaon, Bamhania Phata, Gangapur, Birghat, Urra, and Nainihan to the south-east of Pitraha. Thence it goes north-east to Ainchua, and north, in an irregular line, to Motipur, Hasulia, Mahadewa, Gaura Dhanauli, Kakraha,

* No. $\frac{9F.}{295-36}$ of January 6, 1887. | † No. $\frac{552F.}{XIV-A56}$ of July 15, 1891.

Nidhipurwa, Chitlahua, and Ghumnabharo to Murtiha on the Nepal frontier.

Doba forest. The Doba forest lies in the south-west of pargana Dharmanpur. Its western boundary is the course taken by the Kauriala in 1867. It extends from Baijha, a small village to the south of Semri Ghatahi, on the north to Majhra and Naubana on the south. Its eastern boundary marches with the villages of Urra, Madhuapur, and Puraina. It is a poor bit of forest, consisting chiefly of khair trees, grass, and jhau or tamarisk. It was reserved in 1879, and a small addition was made in 1891. The area of this forest is 7,251 acres.

Charda-Chakia range. The Charda or Chakia range lies within the parganas of Nanpara and Charda, and consists of a few detached blocks, known as the Charda, Chakia, Babayi, and Kharaincha forests. The largest of these is the Chakia forest, which lies in the extreme north of Nanpara. On the north-east it extends along the Nepal border, beginning from a point between pillars 51 and 52, near the village of Bhagwanpur, to pillar 35, on the borders of the village of Sheopur Mahranian. On the west the boundary runs from Bhagwanpur past Paunda, Bakhari, and Sarra Kalan to Pararia. Thence it goes south-east to Sungwa Kharaincha, Bisramgaon, and Bharaha. The southern boundary is formed by the villages of Antahua, Masjidia, Bijapur, and Madhopur Nidhauna, which adjoins Sheopur. The forest has a total area of 14,663 acres. It was first reserved in 1879, under the same notification as Motipur, but subsequent additions were made in 1896, when Garibagaon was included.*

Chakia forest.

Kharaincha forest. The Kharaincha forest is a small detached block lying close to the southern borders of Chakia, and consisting of 506 acres, which were reserved in 1879. It is bounded on the north-east and east by the lands of Bisramgaon, on the north-west by Kharaincha, and on the south-west by Joganian.

Babayi forest. The Babayi forest is a tract of 8,695 acres, which was reserved at the same time as Chakia and Kharaincha. It lies close to Motipur, and adjoins the forest of that name on the south-east. It consists of a long and narrow strip running

* No. $\frac{817}{\text{XIV—872A}}$ of December 2nd, 1896.

from north to south in the Nanpara pargana. The forest was reserved with the others in 1879. It is bounded on the north by the villages of Ainchua, Parwani Gaurhi, and Kundwa. Its western boundary runs from Ainchua along the high bank to the end of the Motipur forest, as far as Patraha, and thence along the western borders of Balsinghpur and Nausar Gumathia. From that point it bends westward along the south of the last named village to Gulariha, Jagtapur, and Daulatpur. The southern boundary is formed by the villages of Bela Gulariha, Baruha, Bhawaniapur, and Banghusri. The eastern boundary runs fairly straight from south to north, past Chandanpur, Pakaria, Diwan, Hansupur Rajapur, Gulra, and Gaighat.

The Charda forest lies far away from the others to the west of Charda. It consists of a compact block of 8,539 acres in extent, and is bounded on the north by the Nepal frontier from Gulaldih on the west, between pillars 28 and 27, to Gulariha on the east, between pillars 24 and 23. On the east the boundary skirts the villages of Gulariha, Phultikra, Majhgawan, Badedih, Kewaldih, Nawagaon, Bhatpurwa, and Sonpur. The southern boundary is formed by the villages of Baraigaon, Sheopur, and Ajudhiajot. Thence it runs north along Molaumdih and again west by Bhagatpurwa. On the west the forest is bounded by Puraina, Kuti Nanakshah, Jokhangaon, Khairanian, Nataigaon, and Gulaldih. The forest was reserved originally in 1879, but subsequent additions were made in 1897.* Charda forest.

The Bhinga range consists of four forests, known as Bhinga, Kakardari, Sonpathri, and Gabbapur. It has a total area of 109 square miles, and, with the exception of Bhinga, lies in the tarai country along the Nepal border. The northernmost is Kakardari, which occupies the extreme north of pargana Bhinga. It has a total area of 10,661 acres, and was reserved with Motipur and Charda in 1879. Its boundary runs from Kakardari on the north along the Nepal frontier in a south-easterly direction, but the forest only touches the frontier Bhinga range. Kakardari forest.

* Nos. $\frac{767}{\text{XIV—439A-72}}$ of 29th October 1897 and $\frac{947}{\text{XIV—439A-84}}$ of December 22nd, 1897.

from pillar No. 12 to pillar No. 11, as there are several small intervening villages—Tarsama, Khardaria, Asnehria, Shankarnagar, and Bhartha-Roshangarh. From the last village it turns southwards from the frontier, and runs past Shahpur-Purwa-Sheodin and Hempur to Rampur. The south-eastern boundary is the section road from Ranipur to Chahlua, which separates Kakardari from the Bhinga forest. The western boundary runs from Chahlua to Kakardari, past the villages of Patjia, Lalpur-Mahri, Bhartha-Belharia, Machhrihwa, Rampur-Kakra, Jankinagar, Rampur-Jabdi, Bahadurpur, Muhammadpur, Dharia, Lachhmanpur, Bhagwanpur, and Dayali.

Bhinga forest.

The Bhinga forest joins Kakardari on the south-east, and occupies the centre of the pargana. Its boundary runs from Chahlua on the north-west in an irregular line past Urga, Tandwa, Pura Kheri, Bankatua, Bhinga, and Banghusra. Thence it turns east, along the northern borders of Chakwa, Rehli-Bishanpur, and Shivajot on the right bank of the Kain, and on beyond the river to Kapripur. The eastern boundary lies a short distance beyond the Kain, and skirts the villages of Gandhi, Kusambha, Khariawanpurwa, Chaipurwa, Kuwan Nar, and Birpur where the Ghola nadi joins the Kain. The north-eastern boundary is formed by Sujauli, Gulra, Ganeshpur, Banghusri, Sonpur, Kurpurwa, Ramnagar, Tendwa, and Husainpur which adjoins Ranipur. The forest, as originally constituted in 1879, was at first known by the name of Ponsonbyganj. It had then an area of 27,025 acres, or 42 square miles, but has been subsequently increased by 1,146 acres taken from all the bordering villages in 1901.*

Gabbapur forest.

The Gabbapur and Sonpathri forests lie in the Tulsipur pargana, to the north of the road from Tulsipur to Nepalganj. They practically divide the pargana between them, Gabbapur lying to the north and Sonpathri to the east. They are separated by the road cut from the foot of the hills from pillar No. 72 near Bhainsahi-gaurhi to Sohelwa. They were both reserved

* No. $\frac{72}{XXV-985A}$ of January 28, 1901.

with the rest of the range in 1879.* Gabbapur has an area of 17,920 acres. It is bounded on the north-west by Nepal, the frontier running from Madargarh near Bhagaura Tal to the foot of the hills. The Nepal frontier also forms the northern and north-eastern boundary as far as the Sohelwa road. The line is cut and marked with pillars by Captain Samuels, according to the demarcation of Colonel MacAndrew and Colonel Siddhman Singh. The southern boundary runs from Madargarh and Bhagaura to Sohelwa, past the villages of Bankati, Bachkhawa, Bilaspur, Gabbapur Khurd, Motipur, Lohti, Bamhni, Gabbapur Kalan, and Ahladnagar.

Sonpathri forest. The Sonpathri forest, which has an area of 12,800 acres, is a continuation of this tract, extending to the Hathikund nala, which separates the Bahraich and Gonda districts. Its northern boundary is the Nepal frontier, as represented by Captain Samuels' line. The southern boundary is formed by the villages of Sohelwa, Bhagwanpur, Takhar, Ghugwa Kalan, Mendkia, and Patkauli.

History. These forests were originally administered under the waste land rules, but were declared to be state forests in 1861. Prior to the year 1868 the forests seem to have been left pretty much to themselves. The conservancy was entrusted mainly to native agency; but such supervision resulted in little but a lax discharge of duties and confused accounts. In 1868 a regular staff was appointed. The conservancy was as strict as possible in view of the existence of the rights of grazing and the "three-mile rule," by which all residents within that distance were allowed to cut the unreserved woods for private use. On the 28th of February 1879, the forests were reserved and declared to be free of rights. The primary object being the preservation and improvement of the forests, both on account of their influence on the rainfall and drainage and also for their economic value, we have first to consider two intimately connected subjects of great importance—the protection of the forests from fire, and the regulation of claims on the part of the neighbouring villagers to forest produce and grazing.

* Notification No. 196 of February 28, 1879.

Protection.

Fire protection was introduced over the whole division, with the exception of the grazing areas, between 1876 and 1885. The chief measures adopted are the annual burning of interior and exterior grass lands, the cleaning of interior firelines, and the employment of a special staff of watchers during the hot weather. The results have been markedly successful: in many years there has been a complete absence of fires, and very few serious conflagrations have at any time occurred.

Grazing.

The forests may be divided into two classes, the one comprising those areas in which valuable tree forest predominates and where strict preservation from fire and cattle is advisable from an economic point of view, and the other of areas which consist mainly of grass jungle and are only of value as pasture lands. Under the former head we have the Bhinga and Chakia-Charda ranges, and more than half of Motipur; and under the latter, the remainder of Motipur, amounting to 57,034 acres. The grazing areas are open grass lands with scattered trees and patches of the forest of inferior species. To this cause the success attained in protection may be largely attributed, as also to the fact that the surrounding population is law-abiding and not unduly aggrieved by the forest rules. Ever since the reservation of the forests, the question of the concessions to be granted to the adjoining villages has been a subject of constant discussion, as is only natural in the presence of two conflicting interests. The matter was first taken up in 1876 by Captain Wood, the Conservator of Forests, and Captain Pitcher of the Oudh Commission. The latter submitted a report, which was not, however, signed by Captain Wood, but which was taken as the basis of the orders issued in Resolution No. 441 of the 7th of May, 1879, by which villagers residing within three miles of the forest were given poles of the unreserved species free for building purposes, as well as thatching grass and sal timber for ploughs and wells, in addition to grazing at half rates. In 1894 these liberal concessions had become such a burden on the forests that the Conservator addressed Government on the subject, submitting an exhaustive report in which he stated what had happened in each village. The result was that many villages, which had never made use of their privileges, were struck off the list, and a

sweeping innovation was introduced exacting payment for timber and thatching-grass at one-third of the ordinary rates. In 1897 the Lieutenant-Governor ordered a fresh enquiry consequent on a report of the Deputy Commissioner setting forth certain hardships resulting from these rules, and visited the forests in person in the following year. The orders then passed, together with a review of the past history of the subject, were embodied in a resolution of Government.*

The concessions then made were somewhat more liberal than those of 1894, while a new and very important feature was introduced by the ruling that the Forest Department is to make no enquiry as to the disposal of the produce when once it has been handed over, the sale of produce obtained under the concessions having hitherto been illegal.

Sohelwa. The above remarks do not apply to the Sohelwa forest, the case of which is exceptional, as it borders on the estates of the Maharaja of Balrampur, who was formerly given a large area of forest in satisfaction of the claims of his tenantry to forest produce. The question of concessions to the villagers of this estate was dealt with separately, and special orders were issued in 1899.† The final step was the embodying of all the orders passed in one set of rules notified in the Provincial Gazette under section 79 of the Indian Forest Act.‡

Demarcation. When the forests were regularly reserved, the first consideration was the demarcation of boundaries. Except in the case of the grazing areas, the boundary taken was generally the edge of the forest, and it was shown by mounds and posts, with a connecting ditch in places. The wooden posts have now been replaced by monoliths, and the complicated boundary lines have been straightened by a series of exchanges with the neighbouring landowners, the last of which was completed in 1903. Next in importance comes the question of excluding cattle, since no areas in which grazing is allowed can be expected to yield a

* No. $\frac{97}{\text{XIV—959A-12}}$ of February 12, 1898.

† No. $\frac{306}{\text{XIV—989-37}}$ of April 20, 1899.

‡ Notification No. $\frac{449}{\text{XIV—194B-8}}$ of August 2, 1902.

regular outturn of timber without deterioration. The sál-bearing areas were, for the most part, closed to grazing from the first, except in Chakia, where they remained open till 1885, and where the right is still exercised over considerable tracts. Otherwise there have been few alterations. All closed forests are demarcated by lines 15 feet broad with a special pattern of monolith every 10 chains.

Adminis-tration.

Each range is in charge of a ranger, with a staff of foresters, forest-guards and muharrirs, and the whole, which constitutes the Bahraich forest division, is administered by a gazetted Forest Officer, with headquarters at Bahraich, under the direction of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle. All questions affecting the district administration are dealt with through the Deputy Commissioner. There are three small villages in the Motipur range under the management of the Forest Officer and six larger villages of the same range, with an area of 3,273 acres, are under the management of the Deputy Commissioner. The latter area is treated as a reserved forest, and the District Officer has the powers of a Conservator within the village boundaries.

Timber.

In the tree-forest areas, sál *(Shorea robusta)* is the predominating species. It is never found alone, but is everywhere accompanied by many other trees. The most noticeable of these are tun *(Cedrela toona)*, mahua *(Barsia latifolia)*, haldu *(Adina cordifolia)*, asna *(Terminalia tomentosa)*, dhao *(Anogeissus latifolia)*, bargad *(Ficus bengalensis)*, tendu *(Diospyros melanoxylon)*, bel *(Ægle marmelos)*, asidh *(Lagerstrœmia parviflora)*, kajrauta *(Milinusa velutina)*, jigna *(Odina wodier)*, painar *(Buchanania latifolia)*, kumbhi *(Careya arborea)* and agai *(Bellinia pentagyna)*. Besides these there are many shrubs, such as dudhi, aonla, rohni, kasraunt, karaunda, and chitahna, all of which are of some value. On clay soils asna generally takes the place of sál. Throughout the sál forests blanks are common, usually on lowlying ground, while here and there are areas of considerable extent which are altogether unfavourable to the growth of sál. Climbers are numerous, especially the morain or elephant creeper *(Bauhinia vahlii)*, the mandh *(Milletha auriculata)*, both of which do much damage to young sál

growth, and the aila *(Cœsalpina sepiceria)*. All these species also occur in forests from which sál is absent, and there are a few trees peculiar to certain localities. Thus we find large quantities of shisham *(Dalbergia latifolia)*, khair *(Acacia catechu)*, and semal *(Bombax malabaricum)* on lowlying alluvial lands, and especially in the neighbourhood of the Girwa and Kauriala. The jaman *(Eugenia jambolana)* grows along the banks of streams and on moist ground; while on the poorer soils we find dhak *(Butea frondosa)* and kusum *(Schleichera trijuga)*.

The whole management of the forest has been regulated by working plans since 1893 in the Motipur and Bhinga ranges, and since 1895 in Chakia-Charda. Previously the measures adopted were chiefly of a protective nature, fellings being confined to the removal of dead or dying trees and to the sale of a few mature green trees under the direct supervision of the Forest Officer. In Charda alone there were systematic fellings from 1888 to 1895. At the same time, the development of the forest was being steadily carried on by the laying out of a very complete system of roads and fire lines, and by the construction of wells and quarters for the officers and staff. The working plans prescribe absolute rest for all forests open to grazing, and provide for improvement fellings in the closed forests extending over a period of 15 years. In this way all mature and inferior material is removed wherever the density of the growth permits, thus improving the quality of the growing stock and paving the way for treatment by selection fellings. These prescriptions have been steadily followed, except in Bhinga, where the stock consists almost entirely of old trees which it was essential to retain as seed-bearers. In the sál forests natural reproduction is solely relied on, with the assistance of supplementary "cleanings" or removal of inferior trees and shrubs. Planting would be very costly and the chances of success remote. In Charda light improvements in the open forests and coppice fellings for closed areas are prescribed, 60 trees per acre being left as standards to shelter the young growth and to provide timber for the future. Working.

Sál and shisham alone possess an unfailing market at remunerative rates; large sound logs, even of inferior quality, will Produce.

always fetch eight annas per cubic foot: whereas the best asna is sold at two annas six pies, and other species at one anna three pies. Of the latter, haldu alone finds a ready sale in the form of logs, but the sap-wood of the dhao tree is extensively used for cart axles. At the present time the demand by contractors is sufficiently great to obviate the necessity for any departmental operations. Trees are marked for felling in the prescribed areas, and each area is divided into plots, the right to exploit the trees in each plot being put up to auction. The purchaser then fells the trees himself, and pays at fixed rates for all produce removed. This is known as the monopoly system, and is a compromise between the two former systems, of which the one was the sale of plots for a lump sum, and the other payment by volume of outturn only. The timber was formerly exported by the rivers, the Kauriala, Sarju and Rapti, all of which are suitable for floating. They are still used largely, but the construction of the Katarnianghát line in 1897 has brought about a revolution in this direction, the railway being extensively used by Cawnpore merchants, who purchase the timber from the contractors at the depôts. It is also employed for exporting fuel for brick kilns to Gonda, Bahraich and elsewhere. The minor forest produce is sold by auction for lump sums. The principal items are grasses, mahua flowers, hides, sál bark, honey and canes.

Revenue. The average receipts for the three years ending 1874 were Rs. 33,219 with a net profit of Rs. 20,043. These figures showed an enormous improvement on 1867, when the old system prevailed and the income was only Rs. 7,432. In 1868 the beneficial results of the improved administration were at once noticeable, the profits rising to Rs. 21,392. At the present time, the ordinary net income from the Bahraich forests is about Rs. 45,000. In 1903 it was no less than Rs. 98,832, but this included an extraordinary item of over Rs. 40,000 realized by the sale of trees on lands that were deforested. The average receipts for 1902 and 1903 were Rs. 68,220 from the sale of timber and fuel, excluding special operations, Rs. 7,000 from minor forest produce, Rs. 30,500 from grazing dues, and Rs. 6,500 from drift timber and miscellaneous objects. The average expenditure was Rs. 22,700 for establishment and Rs. 30,000 for conservancy.

Besides these Government forests, there is scattered about the district a large area of forest and wooded jungle land which remains in the hands of private proprietors. The largest and most valuable of these forests are the Ikauna jungles of the Kapurthala estate, with an area of about 33 square miles, the jungles of the Nawabganj-Aliabad taluqa in pargana Charda, and of the Nanpara estate in the adjoining pargana of Nanpara. The edges of the central plateau, and especially on the western side, are also covered in many places with scrub jungle, which affords cover to numerous wild animals. A typical instance of such jungle may be seen on the banks of the great Baghel Tal in the estate of the Raja of Payagpur. These tracts have, as a rule, little timber of any value, but they afford excellent grazing for cattle and constitute a valuable reserve of fuel supply for the surrounding villages. The jungle area has decreased very greatly since the annexation, when all Bahraich lay desolate from the ravages of the Oudh Nazims. It seems, however, that the central table-land was mainly jungle till about a century ago, as in former times almost all the cultivation was confined to the riverain tracts. **Private forests.**

Groves covered in 1901 somewhat over 34,600 acres, or 2·3 per cent. of the total area of the district. At the first regular settlement the area was 30,119 acres, but this had decreased at the second regular settlement in 1896 to only 27,525 acres. The reason for the decline is not obvious, but it is clear that there has been a great improvement in this direction of late years. Groves are most common in the pargans of Fakhrpur, Bahraich, Hisampur and Nanpara, and the area is smallest in Tulsipur, Dharmanpur, Bhinga and Charda, all of which possess large tracts of forest land. The Kaisarganj tahsil has actually and proportionately the largest area of grove lands, but the Bahraich parganas are fairly well off in this respect. The average for Nanpara is very small, but Dharmanpur possesses the finest mango groves in the district. These were planted in the eighteenth century by the Banjaras, who then held the pargana. The commonest grove trees are the mango and mahua; but in some places groves of shisham have been recently planted. The mahua trees are frequently a substantial source **Groves.**

of income, especially in the Kapurthala and Nawabganj estates.

Grove tenures.

The tenures of groves fall into two general classes, comprising, in the first place, those cases in which the grove was planted by the under-proprietor, while he was in proprietary possession of the village, and of which he has retained possession; and secondly, those cases in which the grove has been planted by a cultivator or under-proprietor subsequent to the incorporation of the village in the taluqa. In the first case the grove constitutes an integral part of the under-proprietary holding, and remains so, whether the grove be maintained as such, or whether the land be subsequently brought under cultivation. In the second case, the grove remains the property of the planter so long as the trees stand, carrying with it the right of grazing and cutting grass; but when the trees fall, the land passes into the hands of the zamindar, who alone has the right to cultivate it. With regard to groves generally, we may quote Mr. Boys:*—"No one of the very few privileges enjoyed by the ordinary cultivators has tended more directly to raise their character, or rather keep it from sinking lower than it would otherwise have done, than the possession of these rights in the mango groves planted by their ancestors. The grove is often held by the very poorest of the inhabitants of the village, but the ownership of the few trees will remind him that once his family were better off, and the remembrance will serve to keep up his sense of independence. It is seldom that we find the grove in possession of any one but the descendant of the original planter. It may have been mortgaged over and over again, but a sale outright seldom occurs. The orders that have been issued by the Government, releasing from assessment to land revenue far the larger portion of these grove lands, and the more recent regulations, which have the effect of discouraging felling, will do much to secure the permanence of this very desirable feeling of pride in his property on the part of the cultivator."

Waste land.

The total area of waste land in the district, as distinct from groves and culturable waste, is returned at 139,130 acres or 217 square miles. Of this no less than 80,200 acres or 125

* Settlement Report, p. 105.

square miles are under water, the largest areas being 20,000 acres in Fakhrpur, 13,000 acres in Nanpara, 10,000 acres in pargana Bahraich and over 8,000 acres each in Dharmanpur, Hisampur and Ikauna. Of the remainder, some 48,800 acres are occupied by village and town sites, roads, railways, buildings and the like, so that the actual barren area is only slightly over 10,000 acres or nearly 16 square miles. The largest proportions are to be found in the parganas of Bhinga, Dharmanpur, Nanpara and Fakhrpur, and the least in Tulsipur, Bahraich and Ikauna. These figures, which are taken from the returns of 1309 Fasli, differ greatly from those of the old and new settlements, chiefly on account of a different system of cultivation. In 1869 the non-assessable area was given as 189,000 acres, and in 1896 the figures were only taken for the temporarily-settled portion of the district. In the latter case, however, the actually barren area is given as 30,522 acres, from which it appears that a large proportion of the land then classified as barren is now included under culturable waste.

Minerals.

The mineral products of the district are of extremely small importance. Its geology exposes nothing but the alluvium of the Gangetic plain. Kankar alone deserves mention; but even this is very rare, and its absence accounts for the very small length of metalled roads in the district. It is found and quarried in the villages of Chitaur and Shahpur Bara in pargana Bahraich, Maina Nawaria in Nanpara, and Amilia and Sitauli in Hisampur. The average depth below the ground is 16 feet. The rate for digging and stacking by the roadside varies per 100 cubic feet from Rs. 4-4 in the case of the Shahpur Bara quarry to Rs. 3-8 at Chitaur and Rs. 2-8 at Maina Nawaria. The cost of carriage is eight annas a mile. Owing to the constantly felt scarcity of kankar, it is probable that the cost will be shortly raised. A small amount of lime is manufactured from kankar by contractors and sells at Rs. 25 per 100 cubic feet. Better lime has to be imported from Cawnpore and Mirzapur.

Building materials.

Bricks are manufactured at the district jail and are used for all Government buildings and repairs, and are also made locally by contractors. They are in two qualities, the price for

the first class being Rs. 8, and for the second Rs. 6-8 per thousand. Allahabad tiles have to be imported from Lucknow and Cawnpore, and cost Rs. 6 per hundred, while the small country tiles, which are made in the district, cost Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Iron-work is all imported, either from Calcutta or Roorkee, the average price being Rs. 13 per cwt. The best timber is sál, asna and haldi, which is brought from the forests and Nepal. The cost of woodwork in sál at Bahraich is Rs. 3-8 per cubic foot, while asna is Rs. 2 and haldi Re. 1.

Fauna. Owing to the large areas under forest and jungle the fauna of the district are numerous and varied. The list includes tigers, leopards, wild pig, chital, wolves, bears, hyænas, sambhar, gond or swamp-deer, nilgai, antelope, párha or hog-deer, kakar or barking-deer, jackals and foxes. The number of tigers has fallen off considerably of late years, owing to the great extension of cultivation both in this district and also across the Nepal border. They are now chiefly found in the reserved forests of the extreme north and the submontane tracts of pargana Tulsipur. Leopards are much more numerous, but their numbers have also largely decreased. From 1868 to 1873 rewards were paid for fifty tigers in this district, but this does not include a large number of tigers killed for which no rewards were claimed. In 1869 no less than thirty-four tigers were accounted for. From 1895 to 1900 rewards were given for the destruction of 38 tigers and tiger cubs, of which 30 were full-grown animals, while a few others were killed without any claim being made. The greatest number in any one year was eleven in 1898.

Rewards for dangerous animals. The statement of rewards given for the destruction of dangerous animals gives a fairly proportionate idea of their numbers. Ten rupees are paid for a full-grown tiger and five for a cub. The amount paid from 1895 to 1900 under this head was Rs. 325. The number of leopards killed in the same period was 85 and the rewards Rs. 567-8, the rate being Rs. 7 for a full-grown animal and Rs. 2-8 for a cub. The greatest number of full-grown leopards killed in any one year was 19 in 1898. Wolves are not very numerous. The rewards for the five years, at the rate of Rs. 6 for a full-grown wolf of either sex and Re. 1 for a cub, were Rs. 262; but of these only 32

obtained the full sum. Rewards are also paid for bears at the rate of Rs. 3 and Re. 1-8; for hyænas at Rs. 2 and eight annas; and for wild dogs on the same scale, a rule specially extended to Bahraich, but the returns are blank for the five years ending 1901. Man-killing tigers appear to be practically unknown here, and no special rewards have been offered for any such animal. Leopards occasionally do some damage. In 1900 a leopard which got into a house mauled six men, of whom four died from blood-poisoning. The animal was shut up in the house and then wounded with a gun, and the men were clawed in their attempts to finish it off. They refused, however, to go to hospital.

Rewards are not given for the destruction of other animals which, though not harmful to life, do a great deal of damage to the crops. Cultivation is always precarious for this reason in the neighbourhood of the forests. Pig, nilgai and chital are the worst offenders. The amount of injury caused by nilgai in some parts is astonishing; they not only devour large quantities of the standing corn, but damage a great deal more by lying down on it. Mention should also be made of the wild cattle, known as *bangaila*, which are found in the jungles of Nanpara and Bhinga. They are apparently not indigenous, but are the descendants of stray domestic cattle which have gradually become wild. They are fine animals, but are quite useless, and indeed do great damage to the crops, so that the cultivators have to fence their fields with hedges of sticks for protection. The offspring of a wild bull and a domestic cow is said to be very shy, difficult to break and less hardworking than home-bred animals. Other animals.

Snakes are fairly common throughout the district, and rewards are paid for their destruction in the municipal towns. The number killed from 1895 to 1900 was 745 and the amount of rewards Rs. 21. The average number of deaths from snake-bite and wild animals for the ten years ending 1900 was 115 annually. In 1874 it was estimated at 145. Snakes.

The cattle of the district have a considerable reputation, but Mr. Boys in his Settlement Report* considered it to be Domestic animals.

* L. c., p. 61.

undeserved. He writes: "The Bahraich district is generally credited with a source of wealth of which I have in vain sought for any trace, *viz.* the Nanpara breed of cattle. The less said about this famous breed the better, for the cattle of the Nanpara district are as wretchedly small and weak as those of any other part of Oudh. In the Khairigarh ilaqa, however, on the other side of the river, opposite Nanpara and Dharmanpur, the class of cattle is very fine, and it is possible that some of these bullocks coming from the north *viâ* Nanpara have obtained for that place a name which it does not deserve. The Khairigarh animals are deservedly famous and are thoroughly appreciated in this district, to which numbers are annually brought by well-to-do cultivators who themselves visit Khairigarh to make their purchases. A couple of young steers of this breed will cost as much as Rs. 60 to Rs. 80, while three years old will cost fully Rs. 120 the yoke." The district-bred cattle vary in strength and quality according to the nature of the country. In the south they are very poor, but they improve in the north, and especially beyond the Sarju. There is a true Nanpara breed, a small, active and enduring animal, raised in the open pastures and seldom stall-fed. Animals of pure Nanpara descent are now, however, rare, as the cattle in that tahsil have generally a decided strain of the Khairigarh and Dhaurahra breeds, which are undoubtedly superior. Another well-known local breed is the Risia, found along the stream of that name. The bullocks, though of small size, are cheap and excellent animals for agricultural work. At the present time a pair of ordinary plough-bullocks cost from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per head; but if of such size and strength as to be suitable for road work, a pair will cost from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. Male buffaloes fetch about Rs. 15 and females about Rs. 25.*

Cattle census.

A considerable amount of cattle-breeding is, however, carried on in this district, where the large areas of grazing land offer exceptional facilities. At the first regular settlement the number of plough-cattle was estimated at 223,513, and the number of ploughs at 132,420. This gives less than two head of

* See Bulletin No. 2, of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, on the breeds of cattle in Bahraich, by S. Muhammad Hadi, 1895.

cattle per plough; but the circumstance was explained by the fact that in this district many thousand head of cattle are driven off at the end of the harvest to the northern forest tracts for grazing, and thus escaped registration at the time. It is not an uncommon custom for a cultivator to sell his cattle at the end of the season and to buy fresh when the next ploughing comes round. At the last settlement the estimated number of plough-cattle was 192,530, and the number of ploughs 97,113. This was considered as sufficient by the Settlement Officer, as there is much spade cultivation, and a common practice of lending and borrowing cattle exists among the cultivators. The figures are, however, probably much below the mark. In August 1899 a regular census was taken of the live-stock, ploughs and carts in the district. The returns show a total of 294,732 bulls and bullocks and 28,355 male buffaloes. The number of ploughs was given as 135,398 and carts 10,690, which gives 238 animals for every 100 ploughs, a fairly high proportion. Young stock numbered about 229,000, a higher figure than in any other district of Oudh save Gonda, and the high proportion borne to the adult stock is an illustration of the amount of breeding carried on here.

Cows.

The number of cows in 1899 was stated as about 291,000 and cow buffaloes nearly 93,000. These figures are proportionately very high and point to the facts that Bâhraich is not only a breeding district, as is the case wherever the number of cows approaches or exceeds the number of bulls and bullocks, but also has a large ghí industry, the unusual number of cow buffaloes being an important factor in this connection.

Horses, sheep and goats.

Of the other domestic animals few are of any importance. The district possesses an exceptionally large number of goats, estimated at 180,000 in 1899—a figure which is only exceeded by Sítapur of all the Oudh districts. Sheep, too, are fairly numerous, numbering nearly 59,000, Partábgarh alone showing a higher figure. They are both kept for wool, for food and for penning on the land. They are mostly imported from Nepal, where sheep are reared in large quantities. Horses and ponies also are numerous, the number being returned at about 17,000, a fairly high proportion, but the figures are not capable of check or worth discussion. The best breed of ponies is the Tanghan

of Nepal, most of them coming from Tulsipur in Gonda, where large numbers are sold at the Debi Patan Fair.

Cattle disease.

Cattle disease is seldom, if ever, absent from the district. The returns are always inaccurate, but they serve as a fair guide to show the prevalence of the different diseases. Rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax carry off a number of victims yearly. The average number of deaths recorded from 1893 to 1902 is 730, and of these 628 died of rinderpest, 73 of foot-and-mouth disease, and 26 of anthrax. There was a fearful epidemic of rinderpest in 1895, when nearly 5,000 animals were recorded as having died from this cause. Other outbreaks occurred in 1900 and 1901. Foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax are constant factors in cattle mortality, the worst years being 1895, 1899 and 1901. The Nanpara tahsil suffers most as a rule, but the average for Kaisarganj is very nearly the same; in Bahraich, the recorded mortality is about one-third less, from which it would appear that disease is most prevalent in the lowlying tracts. The District Board employs a Veterinary Assistant for the purpose of combating cattle disease.

Rainfall.

The district is well situated for the monsoon rains, lying in the path of the Bengal current, and the winter rains, owing to its proximity to the hills, rarely fail. No doubt, too, the large areas of forest in Bahraich exert a beneficial effect upon the rainfall. There is consequently very little danger of drought in any part of the district, and the years of abnormally deficient rainfall are much fewer than in the southern parts of Oudh. Rain-gauges are maintained at the three tahsil headquarters of Bahraich, Nanpara and Kaisarganj. The average fall of rain for the whole district during the year 1891 to 1901 was 47·13 inches. As is only to be expected, it was greatest in the Nanpara tahsil, which had an annual average of 49·49 inches, owing in all probability to its more northern position and to the large proportion of forest-covered land. Bahraich had an average of 46·78 inches, and Kaisarganj in the south 45·13 inches. These figures may be taken as closely approximating to the general average of the district, as for the ten years ending in 1875, the average was 46·89 inches. At that time, however, the greatest fall was recorded in the Kaisarganj

tahsíl, which had an average of 48·85 inches ; next came Nanpara, with 46·8 inches and lastly Bahraich, with 45·04 inches.

Variations.

During the last ten years the variations have been considerable, but there has never been any great deficiency. The lowest fall was in 1891, when the average was 34·45 inches. Next come 1899 and 1900, with 35·14 inches and 35·94 inches respectively. The lowest average fall recorded at any time was 24 inches in 1864. Other years of scanty rainfall were 1860, a famine year in most parts of India, with 31 inches; and 1873, with 32·3 inches, when considerable scarcity was felt in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. On the other hand, the district has much more to fear from an excessive rainfall. In 1894, a year of general floods throughout the north of India, the recorded rainfall of the Bahraich district was 72·35 inches, Nanpara receiving no less than 86·07 inches. Still greater were the falls of 1870 and 1871, when the district averages were 79·3 and 74·6 inches respectively. In the former year no less than 87·6 inches fell at Korasar, the then headquarters of the southern tahsil.

Calamities.

The district is seldom visited by natural calamities. Famines will be dealt with separately in the following chapter. As a rule, the district is not liable to suffer so much from drought as from excessive rainfall, and floods are more to be feared than a failure of the seasonal rains. Such floods are of course confined to the lowlying tracts, but are seldom of much consequence. During the fifteen years ending 1903, on only one occasion was a suspension of the revenue necessitated. This occurred in 1897, when the kharíf revenue, to the extent of Rs. 1,736 was postponed till the following spring in one village of Hisampur on account of floods on the Ghagra. Hail-storms occasionally visit the district, but their effects are merely local and seldom serious.

Climate.

In point of climate the district assimilates in some points to Bengal. The temperature is certainly cooler by several degrees than that of districts south of the Ghagra ; but the air, as a rule, is more laden with moisture, and is therefore not so bracing. Like Gonda, the district has a very bad reputation with natives, and frequently Government servants evince great

reluctance to serve in these parts, and in former days, at any rate, they considered both Gonda and Bahraich as penal settlements. It does not appear, however, that the climate is bad for Europeans; the cold weather is delightful; though the rains, as in all submontane tracts, are undoubtedly feverish and unhealthy. The prevailing winds are from the east, and even when in Bara Banki the hot blasts are blowing steadily from the west, the wind in Bahraich presses up from the south-east.

Health. The vital statistics are given in the appendix to this volume;* but in this connection it must be remembered that the death-rate from 1891 to 1900 is deduced from the figures of the 1891 census, so that the actual rate for several years is considerably below the figure given. Even so, it is not very high, the average for the eleven years ending 1902 being only 37·47 per mille. The highest rates were 49·68 in 1892 and 39·24 in 1899, but in the latter case, for the reason given above, the apparent rate is considerably in excess of the real. The lowest recorded death-rates were 25·78 per mille in 1893 and 26·29 in 1901, the normal rate being probably not much more than 30, which in itself is sufficiently illustrative of the general health of the district.

Diseases. As is only to be expected from the lowlying position of the district, and the large areas of forest and tarai land, malarial fever is responsible for by far the greatest number of deaths. It varies in its intensity from year to year and is most severe in seasons of heavy rainfall. Thus in 1894, an unusually wet season in all parts of the provinces, the deaths from fever were very high, the number being 30,746, or 79 per cent. of the total mortality. An equally high figure was reached in 1892, a very unhealthy year, but the proportion was much smaller. The lowest mortality was observed in 1898 and 1901. Taking an average from the returns of the ten years previous to 1902, we find that the death-roll from fever is 24,772, and its proportion to the total death-rate somewhat over 72 per cent.

Epidemics. Cholera is never absent from the district, especially in the tarai of Tulsipur and Dharmanpur, where the water is very near the surface and of an inferior quality. Occasionally it

* *Vide* Appendix, Tables III and IV.

assumes a severe epidemic form, as notably in 1902, when no less than 13,808 deaths were recorded from this disease alone. Other outbreaks occurred in 1891, 1894, 1900 and 1901. The average annual mortality from cholera between 1891 and 1902 is no less than 2,762, the lowest figures on record being 44 in 1898 and 371 in 1899. Small-pox, too, is never absent, but its ravages have been greatly checked by the spread of vaccination, although in such a backward district it is only to be expected that preventive measures have not been so completely carried out as elsewhere. During the last few years there have been severe epidemics in 1896 and 1897, but since that time the death-rate has rapidly decreased. Small-pox is almost entirely confined to the outlying villages and is little known in the towns of Bahraich and Nanpara. At the same time the disease is less prevalent than in the adjoining districts. During the last ten years there has been a steady increase in the number of persons vaccinated, the figures rising from 10,966 successful operations in 1892 to nearly 29,000 in 1901. If this rate of progress be maintained, it cannot be doubted that small-pox will soon be of comparatively rare occurrence in this district. A bovine lymph depôt is maintained at Bahraich.

Goitre.

Goitre is very prevalent in this district, as everywhere else in the Ghagra valley. It is universally attributed by the natives to the drinking of water from snow-fed rivers, but whether this is the case or not, it is most frequently found in pargana Fakhrpur. It is, however, rapidly decreasing year by year, and perhaps nothing has contributed more to the popularity of the dispensaries than the successful treatment of this disease. During the two years 1901 and 1902 the number of cases treated at the Government dispensaries alone was 4,402, the numbers being greatest at Bahraich, Payagpur, Kaisarganj and Motipur.

Infirmities.

The total number of persons suffering from the infirmities recorded in the Census Report of 1901 was 3,162, of whom 1,754 were blind, 830 deaf-mute, 342 insane and 236 lepers. Deaf-mutism is more common than in any other district of Oudh or of the United Provinces, except Gorakhpur and Almora. This affliction has an undoubted connection with goitre, and seems to

be due to the same cause. Insanity, too, is more prevalent in Bahraich than any district or of the whole provinces, except Gorakhpur, if we exclude Lucknow and Bareilly, where there are large lunatic asylums. This, too, corresponds closely in its distribution with goitre and deaf-mutism, and the same causes are apparently at work. The number of blind persons is comparatively small, and calls for no special remark. The same applies to leprosy, which is much more common in the southern districts of Oudh.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THE years that have elapsed since the annexation of Oudh have seen an enormous recovery and development of the Bahraich district. At that time the country was in a deplorable state owing to the ravages of the native revenue officials, who left their mark on the district for many a year to come. There was then, as now, a very large area of forest land and jungle, so that the proportion of cultivation to the total area of the district is necessarily small. In order, therefore, to trace the development of agriculture, we may exclude from the total area that portion which is now included in the reserved forests. In 1858, at the time of the summary settlement, the total cultivated area was stated to be 509,742 acres, or only 35 per cent. of the whole. The first regular settlement took place ten years later, and a great improvement had been effected during this period. The cultivated area was then 542,513 acres in the temporarily-settled tracts and 752,000 for the whole district, excluding the forests. Thus the proportion had already risen to over 50 per cent., showing an increase of 49 per cent. on the previous figure. At that time the quickest development had been in Dharmanpur, which showed an increase of 185 per cent. in ten years, this being mainly due to the grant of the Bharthapur and Amba Terhi estates on farming leases. Next came Nanpara, which had improved 82 per cent. owing to the release of the cultivating classes from the influence of the dissensions which rendered this part of the country desolate for the decade preceding annexation. The increase was also very large in Bhinga and Fakhrpur. It was least in Hisampur and Charda, the best lands of both being already under cultivation in 1859.

Cultivation.

Recent development.

At the last settlement the total cultivated area in the year of verification was 880,731 acres, or 59 per cent., the increase in the temporarily-assessed tracts being about 25·5 per cent. This increase occurred mainly in the upland parganas, especially Bahraich and Nanpara. The former showed an extension of cultivation amounting to almost 60,000 acres, and the latter about 45,000 acres. These enormous figures owe their existence not only to the reclamation of jungle land, but also to a continuance of the recovery from misgovernment, owing to which vast areas of land had been abandoned and whole sites deserted. Since the settlement there has been a further increase. The cultivated area in 1901 shows an extension of 93,847 acres, bringing the total up to over 65 per cent. of the whole.

Culturable waste.

The area described as culturable waste is still large. In 1901, exclusive of groves, it amounted to 334,935 acres, or 22·5 per cent. of the whole. Of this, over eleven per cent. was classed as new fallow, 43 per cent. as old fallow and nearly 46 per cent. as otherwise culturable. The largest areas of old fallow are to be be found in the parganas of Fakhrpur, Hisampur and Dharmanpur, while the remaining culturable area is greatest in Nanpara, Dharmanpur, Ikauna and Hisampur. A considerable proportion of the latter consists of scrub jungle, which indeed possesses some intrinsic value, but which could, if cleared, be rendered fit for cultivation. The district, in spite of the great material advance effected of late years, is still one of the most backward in Oudh. As already mentioned, vast areas have either been restored to cultivation, or newly brought under the plough, but it must be remembered there are no plains of úsar in Bahraich which form so conspicuous a feature of the southern districts, and little absolutely barren land. There is every prospect, however, that the improvement will continue: the extension of the railway system cannot fail to give a great impetus to further development; and at the same time the great landowners, who hold the bulk of the district, are not only solvent, but possessed of ample resources, which they have employed and continue to employ in extending cultivation and settling tenants in their estates. Since the first regular settlement the area of culturable waste had declined by nearly 134,000 acres in 1901, and fallow by

nearly 30,000 acres. Further, owing to the loose method of classification formerly adopted, these areas are probably larger in reality. Much of the new fallow was included in the cultivated area of the old settlement, owing to the difficulty of recording it in grain-rented lands.

Soils.

Reference has already been made in the preceding chapter in the account of the various tracts into which the district is topographically divided to the different classes of soil in each case. Speaking generally, it may be said that the prevailing soil is a fertile loam, varied by small patches of clay in the depressions. There is very little bhur or sandy soil, most of it being found in the south-west along the banks of the Ghagra river and on the extreme edge of the central plateau, where the constant drainage seems to have denuded the land of the upper stratum of good soil which covers with a varying depth the sandy layers beneath. At the last settlement the soil classification was based on two different systems. In the parganas of Bahraich and Hisampur a natural classification was adopted, while in the rest of the district the land was demarcated under an artificial system. Thus in these two parganas the assessment was based on the division of soil into *duras* or loam, *mattiyar* or clay, *bhur* or sandy land, and *kachhar*, a special alluvial soil. In the remaining portion of the district there were three classes, known as *goind*, the highly cultivated and manured land immediately adjoining the village site ; *miyana*, the middle zone, which forms the bulk of the cultivation ; and *har*, the outlying tract which from its position receives but scanty attention and is generally composed of the poorer soils. The *goind* land was also separately demarcated in Hisampur and Bahraich : this class of soil is well known throughout Oudh, and corresponds to the *bara* land of the western districts. The *miyana* is the same as the *manjha* or *manjhar* of other parts, which is also known as *misan*. The *har* land corresponds to the *palo* of Gonda : it was further subdivided into bhur and non-bhur, but there is so little real bhur soil in the district that the distinction is of little value. The *goind* area is about one-sixth of the whole cultivation, the percentage being 24 in Bahraich and Hisampur and thirteen for the rest of the district. In the two parganas first

assessed, *duras*, which is roughly equivalent to *miyana*, occupied 53 per cent.; *mattiyar*, which would come under *har* elsewhere, 19 per cent.; bhur four per cent.; while the purely alluvial land only covered 207 acres. In the rest of the district the middle zone comprised 34 per cent. of the cultivation, and the outlying *har* 53 per cent.

Method of cultivation.

The cultivation of this district is not of a very advanced type, and we find none of that high farming which is so marked a characteristic of Bara Banki. The average holding is about six acres, and the average area to each plough about seven acres. The tenants mutually assist one another with ploughs and cattle, and spade cultivation is largely resorted to for the preliminary preparation of the soil. The holdings vary greatly according to the caste of the tenants. Rajputs have on an average as much as twelve acres apiece; Kurmis and Musalmans nine acres; Brahmans eight acres; Ahirs and Pasis five acres; and Chamars, Koris, Lodhs and Muraos about four acres. The most promising feature is the large area held by Kurmis, amounting to over one-sixth of the whole tenant area: although their holdings are large, they are the most industrious, efficient and prosperous of the whole cultivating body. Another strong point is the moderate size of the holdings of the ordinary low-caste tenants, which of itself necessitates careful cultivation. The main point of weakness, on the other hand, is the large area, about one-fifth of the whole, in the hands of Brahmans and Rajputs in very large holdings. Tenants of these castes are usually inferior cultivators and work their lands mainly through hired labour, especially in the case of ploughing; so that their fields generally are slovenly and exhibit the results of inattention and slackness. The entire stock for a farm of six acres will not usually be worth more than Rs. 50. It includes a plough, which with its share complete costs about two rupees; a harrow, which may be obtained at twelve annas or one rupee; a hoe, of about the same price; and a pair of ordinary plough-bullocks which costs from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

Plough duty.

As stated in the preceding chapter, the number of ploughs was given variously by the Settlement Officer and the stock census of 1899 as 97,113 and 135,398 respectively. According to both enumerations there were nearly two bullocks for each plough.

The average cultivated area per plough worked out at 6·91 acres in 1899, while the settlement figures give 6·99 acres. This is a very high average for Oudh, but it corresponds with that of Gonda and is even slightly less than that of Kheri and Hardoi. It serves to illustrate the prevalence of spade cultivation and also points to the general superiority of the cattle employed. At the same time, it is considerably lower than the general average of the United Provinces, which falls at 7·62 acres. It depends not only on the wealth of the tenant and the care he exercises in his cultivation, but also on the breed of the cattle and the character of the soil. The latter is usually light and easily worked, heavy clay being the exception rather than the rule.

Harvests. We have in Bahraich the same harvests as elsewhere, under the same names. The kharíf is generally the more important harvest, owing chiefly to the vast area under rice, which is the great staple of the district. At the time of the last settlement the average area sown in the kharíf or autumn harvest was 522,600 acres, and in the rabi 474,000 acres. The figures given in the appendix show the total cultivation of the two harvests since 1896.* Thus the average area cultivated in the kharíf from that year to 1901 is about 654,500 acres, while the rabi covers about 504,800 acres for the same period. The small zaid or hot-weather harvest of miscellaneous crops is of little importance, covering on an average about 1,500 acres, of which more than half is found in the Kaisarganj tahsíl. A still more notable improvement is to be seen in the double-cropped area. At the settlement of 1869 it amounted, for the temporarily-settled portion of the district, to only 89,250 acres, whereas the average for the five years preceding the last settlement was over 262,000 acres, an increase of 190 per cent. Since the settlement there has been a considerable further advance in this direction, the dofasli area for 1902 being no less than 353,685 acres,† but this is the figure for the whole district.

Crops. With regard to crops generally, Mr. Boys writes in 1874 that "It is a very prevalent custom in this district to sow mixed grains, no less than three or four different crops being commonly seen growing together. It is a custom which usually accompanies

* Appendix, Table VI. | † Appendix, Table V.

careless cultivation, and it will gradually die out as it becomes necessary for the agriculturist to abandon a haphazard style of tillage, and to make the most of his land. A large portion of the area entered as 'other rabi' consists of these mixed crops, which it was impossible to classify under any other head."* The proportion he referred to was no less than 40·7 per cent., and his remarks were probably correct; but at the same time there has been no improvement in this respect, for the mixed-crop area is still unusually large, and at the time of the last settlement it amounted to 68 per cent. of the rabi harvest. Since the settlement, however, the area under pure wheat has very largely increased,—a very favourable sign, which is probably due in large part to the influence of the increased revenue demand, which thus in an indirect degree will probably prove actually beneficial to the district. The important crops are very few in number, and our present purpose may be served by a brief notice of those which cover the largest areas.

Rice.

By far the most widely cultivated crop in this district is the rice, which at all times has covered more than half the entire kharíf area, and during the five years ending 1902 has occupied on an average no less than 45 per cent. of the kharíf harvest. It is chiefly grown in the Bahraich and Nanpara tahsíls. In the tarai tracts of Bhinga, Tulsipur and Nanpara and in suitable depressions elsewhere, particularly in Charda, the rice crop is transplanted for harvesting in November. The remainder is early rice of an inferior quality, which is usually, except in the worst and stiffest clay soils, followed by a spring crop in the same year, and is of most importance in the central plateau. The early rice is sown in Asárh and cut in Kártik; the most important species are the *sathi, batisa, mutamari, anjani* and *rudwa.* The transplanted rice is sown in Asarh and cut in Aghan, the principal species being known as *dherwa* and *latera.*

Maize.

Next to rice in order of importance among the kharíf crops is maize, which is the staple autumn crop of the loam soil in the lowlands of the Rapti and Ghagra. This has also increased in area enormously. At Mr. Boys' settlement it covered only 76,000 acres, or 21·8 per cent. of the kharíf, while at the last settlement

* Settlement Report, p. 151.

it had doubled in extent, its relative proportion being 29 per cent. Half of the whole outturn is grown in the Kaisarganj tahsíl. Since the settlement the average area has been 172,000 acres, or over 26 per cent. Maize is usually followed by a spring crop in alternate years. The average outturn is about six maunds per acre.

The other kharíf crops deserving mention are juar, arhar and kodon. Juar on an average covers about 17,000 acres, and three-fourths of this are grown in the Nanpara tahsíl. In the lowlands it is frequently sown every year with maize, and on the plateau with arhar. Kodon, an inferior grain that forms the staple food of the people, is almost universally sown with arhar in the loam soils of the upland parganas in rotation with early rice and spring crops. Sugarcane occupies a very humble position in this district, the average area being only about 3,000 acres, of which the greater part is grown in Kaisarganj. As in many districts of Oudh, there is a prejudice of long standing against this crop, as against the use of tiled roofs, the reason being that such signs of prosperity almost invariably attracted undesirable attention during the troublous times of the Nawábi. It is more popular than hitherto, for in 1869 the area was only 1,700 acres. Other kharíf crops.

In the rabi, wheat, as usual, takes the lead. Alone and in combination with barley, gram and peas, it covers on an average over 44 per cent. of the entire rabi area. The extent of pure wheat is 29 per cent., and it is thus grown most largely in the Kaisarganj tahsíl, where mixed wheat occupies a very secondary position. The latter is chiefly grown in the Bahraich tahsíl. The entire wheat area is about 222,500 acres, and has very largely increased of late years, for in 1895 it was but 172,000 acres, and in 1869 only 92,000 acres. In the lowlands about half the wheat appears as a second crop after maize and half as a single crop in alternate years, but in the upland it is nearly always the sole crop taken off the ground during the whole year. Wheat.

Gram, peas and masur are almost always sown in combination, and the same applies to barley, so that it is impossible to arrive at accurate detailed figures for each crop. Barley is grown Barley and other crops.

to a large extent in the poorer soils and in the more backward tracts. On an average it covers some 87,500 acres, or 17 per cent. of the rabi area. The increase in barley is in proportion infinitely below the general increase in cultivation; and this may be regarded as a good sign. On the other hand, gram, peas and masur sown by themselves have increased from under 26,000 acres, or 6·4 per cent. in 1869 to an average of 51,500 acres, or over ten per cent. of the rabi harvest. They are also sown very largely in combination with other crops, and actually represent about 30 per cent. They commonly form a second crop after early rice. Of the remaining crops, oilseeds, such as rape and linseed, are the most important and valuable, cccupying about 14 per cent. Garden crops are seldom grown except by Muraos and Kabariyas, and are chiefly confined to the lowlands of tahsíl Kaisarganj and pargana Nanpara, and to the Rapti valley. The total area under garden crops is about 3,860 acres, or far less than one per cent. of the cultivation. Of this two-thirds are planted with vegetables, and the remainder with tobacco, small patches of which are met with in almost every village. In pargana Fakhrpur alone is there usually any considerable area under this crop.

Irrigation. As there are no canals in this district, irrigation is obtained solely from wells, tanks and the rivers. Owing to the generally abundant rainfall, there is less need of irrigation in Bahraich than in many other parts of Oudh. In the lowlands artificial irrigation is seldom required, as the soil as a rule possesses sufficient natural moisture; earthen wells are sometimes dug when required for the small areas under garden crops. The whole of the upland, however, requires irrigation. Here the tanks and the few small streams are utilized as much as possible, and in dry seasons earthen wells are dug wherever practicable. The table given in the appendix* to this volume shows the state of irrigation in the year 1901. From this it appears that there is practically no irrigation in the parganas of Dharmanpur and Tulsipur; very little in Fakhrpur, Charda, Bhinga and Nanpara; while the artificially watered area of Bahraich and Ikauna amounts to no less than 74 per cent. of the total irrigation of the district. The area irrigated varies inversely with the

* Appendix, Table V.

rainfall, and the proportion of wet to dry land is consequently never stable. With an increased cultivated area there has, of course, been a considerable increase of irrigation. At the time of the first regular settlement the total irrigated area was 36,232 acres, or only 6·6 per cent. of the cultivation. At Mr. Harrison's settlement the area was 41,760 acres, or 6·1 per cent. In 1901 the proportion was seven per cent. These figures show that there is no great need in this district for additional facilities for irrigation. Since Mr. Boys' settlement the development of the tract and the general increase of prosperity have been great; and had it been needed we should certainly have found a largely increased irrigated area at the same time. In the valley of the Rapti, where some of the highest farming in the district is to be found, there is hardly any irrigation, for the water is so near the surface that artificial irrigation is only required for certain crops such as sugarcane. Mr. Boys* considered that an enormous increase of irrigation was to be expected in the near future. He attributed its comparative absence to the amount of waste land then available, it being then more profitable to cultivate a large area in a rough and careless fashion than to expend labour and capital in high farming. This theory, however, has proved to be incorrect to a large extent, for the waste land has shrunk considerably in area and the population has more than proportionately increased. He further considered that the practice of paying rent in kind was prejudicial to high cultivation, as there was no inducement to the agriculturist to increase the outturn, so long as half the increase went to the landlord. At the present time, however, cash rents prevail in the district, and this supposition, too, falls to the ground.

Tanks.

Of the various sources of irrigation the tanks occupy the most prominent place. At the first regular settlement they were responsible for nearly 73 per cent. of the irrigated area, and at the last revision the proportion was practically the same. In 1901 the area irrigated from tanks was 38,900 acres, a larger figure than that recorded on either previous occasion, although the proportion was no more than 56 per cent. Two-thirds of this is to be found in the Ikauna and Bahraich parganas, while in Nanpara, Charda

* Settlement Report, p. 145.

and Bhinga tank-irrigation largely exceeds that effected from wells. In all, there are 10,250 tanks available for this purpose in the district: of these 8,088 are to be found in Ikauna and Bahraich and 1,300 in Charda and Nanpara. The water is raised from the tanks in small wicker baskets, which do not hold half as much as those used in the more populous and highly cultivated southern districts; in other words, labour is lighter where the population is more sparse.

Wells.

The area irrigated from wells has largely increased of late years. At the first regular settlement it was only 9,887 acres and at the last settlement even less; but in 1901 it had risen to 27,423 acres, or over 39 per cent. of the total irrigated area. The number of wells shows an extraordinary increase, one of the chief causes being the scarcity of 1897, when vast numbers of wells were dug in this and the adjoining districts. This increase has been most noticeable in the case of masonry wells. Mr. Harrison stated that permanent irrigation wells either of masonry or half masonry were rare. He writes*: "Several expensive masonry wells have been built by the Kapurthala estate, but these have hitherto been little used. In other estates it is almost true that no masonry well exists for irrigation." In 1901 it was reported that no less than 423 wells of masonry and 1,450 of half masonry were actually employed for this purpose, while the total numbers available were 1,000 and 2,370, respectively. Of the masonry wells the great majority, amounting to 770, are to be found in tahsíl Bahraich, and especially the Bahraich pargana, while most of the remainder are in Kaisarganj. There are only 36 in the whole Nanpara tahsíl. Half-masonry wells, on the other hand, are most numerous in Ikauna, which possesses 1,090: next comes Bahraich pargana, with 800, and the Kaisarganj tahsíl, with 300. There are only 100 wells of this nature in Nanpara.

Unprotected wells.

The great bulk of the well-irrigation is carried on from the ordinary earthen wells, which are generally very easy and inexpensive to construct, as the water level is in no case very far from the surface, the average for the uplands even being no more than 18 feet. There are 9,400 in all of such

* Final Report, p. 6.

wells, of which 8,780 were in use in 1901. Over half of these are to be found in the Bahraich tahsîl, and notably in the Bahraich pargana; and over one-third in Kaisarganj. The total number in Nanpara tahsîl is 790, of which 530 are in the pargana of the same name. All these wells are worked by the ordinary hand lever or *dhenkli*, so common throughout Oudh. These are almost universally found in clusters, the cultivators forming themselves into a co-operative body for the purpose of getting a good flow of water to each man's field in turn. The levers are worked all day: two men will water from eight to ten local biswas in a day, so that one acre will be watered once in eleven days at a cost of Rs. 2-12, each labourer costing two annas daily. Thus, for example, wheat, which needs three waterings, costs Rs. 8-4 per acre, and with the expense of digging the well, which falls in as a rule every year and will only water four acres during the season, the entire cost of irrigating wheat may be estimated at Rs. 11-4 per acre; but, again, the winter rains so rarely fail that on an average two or three waterings may be dispensed with every third year, so that the average cost per season for wheat works out at Rs. 7-8. Sanwan takes five waterings and will cost Rs. 6-10; it is sown in February and reaped in May, and cannot be trusted to the rains. In the case of masonry wells, in which two levers can be worked at once, two local bighas can be irrigated in the day with the labour of four men. Such wells will supply ten acres in the year. These ten acres can thus be irrigated once in 25 days at a cost of Rs. 12-8: this will be Re. 1-4 per acre or Rs. 3·12 for three waterings. Where such wells are built by the tenants, the interest on the cost of the well must be added to this sum.

Other sources.

The total area irrigated from other sources than tanks and wells was 2,824 acres in 1901, as against 24 acres at the first and 1,610 acres at the second regular settlement. No less than 2,054 acres of the area under this head belong to the Bahraich tahsîl, and especially to the Ikauna and Bhinga parganas, where there are more streams than in Bahraich. Of the remainder, 507 acres are in Kaisarganj and 263 acres in Nanpara, almost entirely in pargana Charda. River water is used even for tobacco in Bahraich. Some of the rivers might very easily

be dammed, particularly the old Sarju, along whose banks grow luxuriant crops. By damming the sluggish streams of the lowlands, these abundant harvests might be extended over the thirsty and starved-looking crops which are met with on the uplands.

Famines.

Owing to its natural position, the district can never be seriously affected by famine, and in fact we have no records of any periods of severe scarcity in Bahraich. Such famines as there have been do not seem to have followed directly on high prices. The cultivators as a rule are extremely poor and have no savings; so that one of the principal causes of scarcity is the actual deficiency of cash. In 1874, for instance, an immense export of kodon, juár and maize was going on from the southern parganas, while in the north many persons would have died of starvation but for the Government relief works. The reason was that, although there were even then sufficient means of communication for transporting grain to the north, there was no money with which the people could purchase food; the rice crop died in Nanpara, and the day-labourers were turned off, as their masters had no stores of food available for them. Rents are mostly, at all events in the poorer tracts, paid in kind. Consequently there is no need of money till the crops fail. When this happens, the local dealers gain nothing by raising their prices, nor will the foreign dealers send cargoes to the distressed tracts, for the people could not and would not buy. As a matter of fact, however, the district is so well situated for the monsoon rains, and the winter rains so seldom fail, that the chance of failure of all the many crops is extremely remote. The principal effect of an exceptionally dry season is merely to curtail the sowings of second crops after maize and early rice.

Early famines.

If we refer to the earlier records we find that the Bahraich district was unaffected by famine in the year 1769, and even in the terrible Chalisa of 1784 it apparently escaped. We are told that there was then great scarcity in the eastern parganas of Gonda, and Bahraich consequently felt its influences, but only in a minor degree, and in those places whence export by river was feasible. Thus wheat rose to twelve sers for the rupee in Bahraich itself and 15 sers in Hisampur, prices which were

altogether exceptional, as the ordinary rate was then from a maund to a maund and-a-half. In the famine of 1837 the spring crop failed in Bahraich, and there was some distress till the kharíf harvest, which was abundant. Wheat sold for twelve sers, and barley and maize at thirteen. Prices were further kept up by the extensive immigration from the North-Western Provinces. In 1859 there was an almost entire absence of rain and no cold weather fall, which caused an extensive failure of the rice and rabi harvests; but in 1860 there was no real famine as elsewhere; the harvests were fairly good, although, owing to exportation, wheat rose to ten sers in Bahraich. Fleets of boats might be seen daily for a certain portion of the year conveying grain down the Ghagra to the eastward. In 1866 again wheat reached the same price and for the same reason, but there was no famine in this district; nor in 1869, when the price attained the high figure of eight sers to the rupee. These phenomena justify the remarks made in the following chapter on the food of the people. The price of wheat does not cause famine; the most important factor is the abundance of rice, kodon and maize. In the tarai parganas, at any rate, the people eat hardly anything but rice from October to March, and depend on the rice stores to eke out the barley during the remainder of the year, and barley seldom fails.

Famine of 1874.

Now in 1873 the rice failed throughout a belt in the extreme north of Oudh, averaging about twenty miles in breadth, and consequently there was nothing to fall back on. Thus there was a partial famine in the district in the following year, although wheat sold for no more than fourteen sers in Bahraich. Rice rose to twelve sers, maize to fifteen sers, and unhusked kodon to 22 sers. The distress was greatest in Nanpara, where all the day-labourers were unemployed, and relief works had to be started. The prices were not very high, but, as stated above, the difficulty lay in the scarcity of money. Elsewhere there was a fair harvest of maize and kodon, and a normal state of things was re-established by a comparatively good rabi.

1878.

The famine of 1877–79 did not greatly affect this district. Most classes of the people were straitened by reason of the high prices prevailing, and some were actually distressed, especially

in the town of Bahraich. In the villages the day-labourers and the non-agricultural population were, as usual, the most pinched. The drought was greatest in the Kaisarganj tahsíl, and the distress was enhanced by a large influx of people from Bara Banki. The district, however, held large stocks of accumulated grain, and the pressure was thus mitigated. The relief works consisted of repairs to the Bahraich-Bahramghat road, and the improvement of village roads. The one was started in September, 1877, and the other in the middle of December. At the poor-house some 5,000 persons were relieved in four and-a-half months, while other relief was given to parda-nashín women, who received cotton for spinning into thread, which was afterwards sold. The Municipality also started relief works in the shape of repairs to roads and filling up excavations, while similar works were in the charge of the trustees of the Saiyid Salar Dargah.

1896. In the famine of 1896-97 the only crop which was seriously injured was the transplanted rice, but the damage was not very extensive. The loss of this crop caused distress to those who rely on it alone for sustenance during the winter months, but only in a very few tracts does it form the sole resource in the autumn. Actually, however, there was no famine in Bahraich; the kharíf of 1896 was over 50 per cent. of the normal, and this was followed by a good rabi harvest, so that although there was famine in Sítapur and Bara Banki and scarcity in Kheri and Gonda, this district escaped almost untouched. There was consequently no necessity for any organized Government relief.

Prices. The question of prices is necessarily connected closely with that of famines, but for the reasons set forth above the connection is not so intimate in this district as elsewhere. The great rise of prices which has been observed on several occasions in this district has not as a rule been due to scarcity in Bahraich, but rather to the extensive exportations of grain to less fortunately situated districts. These high prices, too, did not prevail throughout the whole of Bahraich, but only in the neighbourhood of those markets whence export on a large scale is possible. The recent development of the railway system

will probably tend in future years to establish a closer connection between high market prices and scarcity; but Bahraich has little to fear by reason of its position, so that the railways are likely to prove rather a source of gain than otherwise. In this district, as everywhere else, there has been a very great rise in prices generally during the past century, but we have unfortunately no early records on the subject. About 1800 wheat sold at from 40 to 60 sers for the rupee, and prices remained low till about 1860. Since that date there has been a very marked rise. From 1861 to 1870 the average price of wheat was nearly 24 sers; barley, 42 sers; common rice, 16 sers; juár, 40 sers; and gram, 31 sers. The lowest price of wheat was 42 sers in 1862, and the highest 13¼ sers in 1869. In the latter year, however, the rise was undoubtedly due to exportation, for barley averaged 33 sers and juár 22 sers. We have no figures for kodon, one of the chief food grains, but it appears that 22 sers was almost a famine price. Now if we compare these rates with those of the ten years ending 1900, in none of which Bahraich suffered from famine or even scarcity, the general rise will be at once noticeable. Wheat, for example, averaged 14½ sers, and in no single year was the average price as low as 17 sers. Barley gives an average of 22 sers, the lowest price being 31¼ sers in 1898, and the highest 13¾ sers in 1897. Similarly, juár works out at 23¾ sers; common rice at a little more than twelve sers, and gram at 19 sers. What is chiefly of importance concerning these prices is that we seldom find any great variations and never any approach to a return to the former state of things.

Price of land.

So much of the district is held by large and solvent taluqdars that transfers of property are very few in number, and consequently it is impossible to obtain any idea of the general price of land. That it has increased during the past 30 years is certain, and this increase is not only due to the desire of the taluqdars to enlarge their borders, but also to the inclination of the money-lending classes to invest their capital in the safe security of real property. Both of these causes create competition. Writing in 1872, Mr. Boys states* that he experienced the

* Settlement Report, p. 71.

same difficulty in framing an estimate. He quotes the sale of 2,000 acres in Hisampur at the rate of Rs. 13-7-7 per acre, being 14¾ years' purchase, but adds that "considering the improvable character of most of the estates in this district, and the moderate revenue which has been assessed upon them, I am of opinion that it would be exceedingly difficult to purchase land anywhere in this district at less than fifteen years' revenue and far the larger number of properties would fetch considerably more than this."

Wages.

Wages fall under two main heads, industrial and agricultural, but the two being somewhat closely connected in a district that is solely agricultural in character may both be dealt with in this place. Wages in Bahraich are now usually paid in money, payment in grain being confined to agricultural labourers employed in weeding and irrigating crops. It is thus difficult to estimate the general rise in wages, which appears to have accompanied increased prices, as thirty years ago wages were generally paid both in money and grain, the common rate per diem being one anna with a kachcha ser of *chabena* or parched grain, generally maize: this was worth about eight annas a month, so that the rate would be Rs. 2-4 for a month of twenty-eight days, or the same as then prevailed in Kheri and Bahraich. Nowadays the money rate for ordinary labourers is six pice or two annas per diem in the villages and towns respectively, which gives a mean monthly rate of three rupees. Grain wages vary from four to five kachcha sers of coarse grain, either kodon or the mixture of peas, barley and masúr known as *bijhra*. The wages of artizans in the towns are about the same or slightly less than those of Fyzabad, which range from Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 7-8 per month, but unfortunately there are no records of the prevailing rates in earlier times, so that any comparison is impossible.

The sáwak system.

Agricultural wages are rendered more complicated by the presence of the *sáwak* system, here pronounced *saunk*, which is still found in the district, as indeed everywhere east of the Ghagra. With regard to this system we may quote from the account given in the old Oudh Gazetteer:* "Under it any man of the four castes—Lodh, Chamar, Kori, Kurmi—receives an

* Vol. I., p. 145.

advance from the farmer and becomes his bond serf for life, or till he pays off the advance, which, it must be noted, does not bear interest. The ordinary sum so given varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100, and for this a man binds himself and his children down to the remotest generation. It is quite common to meet men whose fathers entered into these obligations, and who still labour in their discharge, although well aware that they can discard them and be free to sell their labour in the open market whenever they choose." The system, however, appears to be dying out, the chief reason being that the debt cannot be enforced by law. This objection has been in force ever since annexation, and has further operated in reducing the sum paid. The average was formerly about Rs. 100, but it has now sunk to below Rs. 40, although possibly the increased supply of labour also tends to produce the same result. Another objection is that there is nothing to prevent the sáwak running away to Nepal, where he cannot be followed. This, however, is not of much importance, as it has always been the case. The sáwaks nominally receive one-sixth of the crop, whatever it be, on which they have laboured as ploughmen or reapers. In practice, however, the unit of measure is ten *panseris*, or 50 local sers, and from this the ploughman receives one and-a-half panseri, and his wife half a panseri, the latter being conditional on her performing the two duties of grinding grain for the master's family and of making the cowdung cakes which are used as fuel. The farmer is not bound to concede these privileges and their payment, nor the labourer to undertake them. There is a modification of the system, called the *ulti sáwak*, under which the labourer receives an advance of six to twelve rupees, and gives his services for the year, receiving in addition one-sixth or one-seventh of the crop. Other landholders pay their labourers two rupees a month, a blanket in winter and, possibly, a couple of local maunds of grain as a reward at harvest.

Contract labour.

There is also in Bahraich the contract system under which a labourer breaks up waste land with spade husbandry at a fixed rate. For ordinary land this rate is one rupee for two bighas, this involves merely turning over the clods with a large hoe. A stout man can do his two bighas and earn his rupee in ten

days, or nearly three rupees a month; but such a man will be rather an athlete, and will eat one ser of flour a day. An ordinary labourer will spend fourteen days over his two bighas, and thus earn only two rupees a month.

Interest. The cultivator is proverbially a debtor and the sáwak almost necessarily so. He is too much a creature of habit as to break off his connection with the village usurer, and however little necessity there may be for it, he cannot avoid every now and then borrowing a little at ruinous interest; there are many, in fact, who actually think that their respectability is at stake in this matter. All the same, the cultivator nowadays, as a rule, sets apart his own seed-grain at harvest time, and even though hard pressed during the year, refrains from touching this sacred store. No sign can be better than this, for no link in the chain which binds him to the Bania can possibly be stronger than such a necessary loan as seed. The rate of interest varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-2 per cent. per mensem, being equivalent to Rs. 24 to Rs. 37-8 per cent. per annum. The rate is high, but elsewhere it is often much higher. A certain amount of risk is involved in such transactions, although usually the loans are small and for short periods. While it is matter of wonder that the cultivator cannot be made to see his own interest, we must remember that in many cases the Bania, instead of being the Shylock that he is usually represented to be, is really the poor man's friend.

Grain loans. It is frequently the case that grain is advanced to the cultivator to be repaid at harvest at the current rate, with something more by way of interest. The peculiar form of loan known as *úp* is one which is never made except a few weeks before harvest. It is then that the last year's stock of grain begins to run low, and the cultivator finds himself tempted to run up an account at the Bania's. Instead of doing this, however, he borrows a sum of money as *úp*, the conditions being that the loan should be repaid at harvest time in grain at the market price of the time, with five or ten sers of grain per rupee by way of interest. These are very stringent conditions when we consider the short period for which the loan is made.

The standard bigha, in this district as elsewhere, is 3,025 square yards or ·625 of an acre. This measure was used in the Government survey of the district, but the measure of area in common use is the kachcha or local bigha, which is ordinarily equivalent to 1008·3 square yards, or one-third of the standard bigha. As in most districts, however, the local bigha is subject to variations. Mr. Boys stated it to be a square of 93 feet 4 inches, or 968 square yards, which is less than one-third of the standard measure, but exactly equal to one-fifth of an acre. There are also local measures of length, which date from Nawábi times. The indigenous standard is the *háth* or cubit, which is equivalent to 18⅔ inches. Three cubits make one *gattha* or *kasi* of 56 inches, of which 20 go to the *jarib* or chain. The kos is 110 chains or 3,422 yards, which is about 98 yards short of two English miles. In the Bahraich bazár three different yards are in use. The oldest is the well-known Sikandari "gaz" of 1½ cubits, or 2 feet 4 inches: this has for centuries been used by weavers and cloth merchants, and for measuring all kinds of country-made cloth. The second is the "qatai gaz" of 1¾ cubits, or 2 feet 8⅔ inches: this is used by tailors in measuring the cloth when they make it up, and for measuring the kinds of lace known as *gukhru* and *banat;* and also by masons and carpenters in all work connected with their trade. The third is the 'Ilahi gaz' of 2¼ cubits or 42 inches, only introduced about 70 years ago when European piece-goods first began to find their way into the market. It is still only used for measuring English cloth. Measures.

The ordinary weights in use in the markets of the district are the ser of 80 tolas and 16 chhataks, and the maund of 40 sers; but the Bahraich tola is heavier than the Government standard tola by 12 rattis. The ratti is the seed of a jungle creeper, white, hard and dry. It is slightly heavier than the ghunchi, also a seed of a creeper *(Abrus precatorius)*, bright red with a black spot, which is used in Lucknow as the standard weight, the difference amounting to one in twelve. Thus the standard ser contains only 70 Bahraich tolas, and the standard maund is equivalent to 35 Bahraich sers. Generally speaking, however, the ordinary standard used in the district is the kachcha ser, which varies in different places. The commonest weight is Weights.

the *panseri* of five sers, eight of which go to the local maund. These panseris also vary and consist of a number of *gandas*. The number ranges from 26 to 30 or 32 in different parts of the district. In Bahraich itself the kachcha panseri is equivalent to two local pakka sers, and therefore to 32 *gandas* or chhataks. The chief point of importance, therefore, is the constitution of the *ganda*. Usually this *ganda* is applied to four units, the latter being Maddu sahi pice ; but as these are approximately equal to six Lucknow rupees of 173 grains each, the difference being only 42 grains, it has become the custom is this district to consider the *ganda* as of six units—a custom that was maintained by the constant tendency of the Banias to reduce weights whenever possible. Thus, up to 1874 or thereabouts the *ganda* continued to be reckoned in Lucknow rupees, and thenceforward by analogy it was calculated on the new Government rupee of 180 grains. The *ganda*, therefore, is now six times 180 grains, or 1,080 grains, which is exactly the weight of four Maddu sahi pice, a purely accidental, but complete, reversion to the old standard. The panseri consists of 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 32 gandas in different places; this gives us kachcha sers of 5,616, 5,832, 6,048, 6,264, 6,480 and 6,912 grains, respectively, the last of these being that of Bahraich town. The Government ser is 14,400 grains, and the kachcha sers are therefore 31·2, 31·9, 33·6, 34·8 and 36 tolas in the different cases.

Trade. The introduction of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and its branches has given a great impulse to trade, and this has been enhanced by the development of the roads in the forest tracts and elsewhere. There was at all times a considerable trade with Nepal, but this partakes merely of the nature of transport. Of recent years, however, there has been a considerable development of the internal commerce of the district. The chief exports from the district are grain, timber and other forest produce, such as fibres, honey and lac, oil-seeds, ghi, musk, tobacco, felt, bhang, skins and hides. Timber is exported both by rail and river, the latter especially in the rains. The imports are chiefly sugar, salt, piece-goods, spices, and hard-ware.

Nepal trade. The trade with Nepal is recorded at the various traffic registration posts, and these are the only returns forthcoming

of the imports and exports of the district. The principal imports from Nepal are grain, oil-seeds, timber and raw fibrous products, spices, drugs, dyes, hides and skins, and metals, as well as a considerable number of ponies. The total imports in 1901 were over 146,000 maunds, grain contributing 31 per cent., oil-seeds 21 per cent., timber 14 per cent., and fibrous products 13 per cent. The exports into Nepal amounted to 45,750 maunds, and consisted chiefly of grain, salt, cotton-goods, sugar, tobacco and provisions. In 1902 the total value of the imports was Rs. 17,72,111, and of the exports Rs. 10,61,467. The registration posts are those at Qutbgarh, Babaganj, Jamania, Katarnianghat, Bichia and Bharthapur.

Manufactures. The manufactures of the district are very unimportant. Every pargana has its villages with small colonies of weavers who turn out a fair quantity of coarse cloth; but this is only made for local consumption. The felt *namdas* of Bahraich are well known and are of better quality than those of other districts. They are made by Muhammadans and almost always by Juláhas. The Bahraich *namdas* are generally made in coloured patterns. These are produced by first making thin felt of the required colours, and this is cut into strips, which are laid on the ground in the form of the pattern. The wool is then spread over this and the whole felted together. The patterns are laid out with great accuracy of eye and hand: they are in some cases geometrical figures or rude representations of buildings, but usually consist of conventional foliage and flowers, which are sometimes very pretty, although the curves are too abrupt to be wholly satisfying to the eye. The industry was at one time also carried on at Jarwal, but it has now almost disappeared there. Good blankets are also made in some villages of the district. There are some fine specimens of wood-carving at the Dargah of Saiyid Salar, the work being done in sál wood some hundreds of years ago. At the present time, however, the art is extinct in Bahraich, save for a few imported Panjabi craftsmen, whose skill has earned a wide reputation.

Markets. There are several centres of petty local trade in the district, a list of which will be found in the appendix. Prior to annexation there were no markets of any importance in the district, a

fact which was in no small measure due to the insecurity that prevailed, especially during the later years of Nawábi rule. To quote Mr. Boys: *—" He would be a bold Bania who would risk his corn carts farther than a few miles to the nearest market town, and it is noticeable that the only bazár, at which, at our annexation, any but the ordinary local business can be said to have been transacted, was that at Colonelganj, where the presence of British troops afforded that security for the grain bargains being effected in safety which was wanting in all other marts of the district. Since the establishment of our rule the district has experienced a change in this respect which must impress even those who are most loth to admit the advantage of our administration. The long train of grain-carts going south and east which are now met filtering in from the off-lying villages to join the main roads, and the salt wagons filing up from Bahramghat northwards to Bahraich and on to Nepal are sufficient to indicate the readiness with which the trading community appreciate safe roads and sure markets."

Chief trade centres.

The railways have considerably altered the positions of the more important markets. The grain trade has a constant tendency to gravitate towards the railway stations, several of which form the nuclei of important bazárs, while the old marts away from the line are mostly falling into decay. Thus at the present time the first-class markets of the district are those at Bahraich, Payagpur, Nanpara, Jaitapur in pargana Fakhrpur, Athaisa and Bambhaura near the Jarwal Road station; and Rupidiha or Nepalganj Road station. There are railway stations at all of these places, except Jaitapur, which lies four miles off the road from Bahraich to Bahramghát and remains the chief place for the export of grain by way of the Ghagra. In 1872 Bahraich, Nanpara and Jaitapur alone were first-class markets, while at the others there were no bazárs at all. Further, in 1872 there were first-class marts at Khaira bazár, Katghar and Burui in pargana Nanpara, whence large quantities of grain were exported by river, and at Khatgaghat on the Sarju in Hisampur. These have all diminished in importance, and their decline is solely due to the substitution of the railways for the rivers as the principal

* Settlement Report, p. 58.

means of transport. Similarly, other new markets have sprung up near the railway stations, such as Talab Baghel near Payagpur, Shadilalganj and Nanakganj near Chilwaria and at Matera, Risia and Mohanpurwa.

Fairs. A list of the fairs held in the district will also be found in the appendix. The only one of anything but local importance is that held at the Dargah of Saiyid Salar near Bahraich, an account of which will be found in the article on that place. These fairs are of but little commercial importance, as they are for the most part of a purely religious nature. Next to the Saiyid Salar fair in importance, perhaps, is that of Ghur-Devi, which is held on the last day of Asárh in the village of Ghure Haripur in pargana Fakhrpur; the gathering lasts for a week and is attended by numerous traders from Lucknow and elsewhere. Some notice of the various fairs will be found in the several pargana articles.

Communications. The district is now fairly well supplied with means of communication. Prior to the opening of the railways, Bahraich was a somewhat inaccessible tract, cut off from the rest of the world by the Ghagra and Kauriala rivers. Road communication was very poor, and at the present time it is little better, for there are no metalled roads at all outside the municipal towns, while the unmetalled roads are frequently of a poor description, and many of them, owing to the nature of the country they traverse, are impassable at certain seasons of the year.

Railways. The construction of the main line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and of the two branch lines of the same system have had an immense effect on the development of the country, giving a great stimulus to the export trade, as is at once evident from the sight of the thriving markets that have sprung up at almost all the railway stations. The grain trade, which was formerly carried on at great expense and labour in country carts along the very imperfect roads, is now almost monopolized by the railways, which afford the exporters a rapid and inexpensive means of transit.

Gonda-Nanpara line. The first railway constructed in the district was the line from Gonda to Bahraich and Nanpara, which was opened in 1884. It enters the district in the south of pargana Ikauna and thence runs in north-westerly direction along the western

portion of the central plateau to Bahraich, through the stations of Payagpur and Chilwaria. From Bahraich it goes north to Nanpara, with intervening stations at Risiá and Matera, both in the Nanpara pargana. At Nanpara the line divides into two branches. One runs north-east through pargana Charda to the terminus of Nepalganj Road in the village of Rupidiha, passing through the station of Babaganj. This extension was opened in 1886.

Katar-nianghat exten-sion.

The other branch is known as the Katarnianghat extension, and was opened in 1898. It runs north from Nanpara through the stations of Rai Bojha, Mohinpurwa or Motipur, Murtiha, Nishangara and Bichia to Katarnianghat on the Girwa. It is now proposed to run a line west from Katarnianghat to Ramnagarghat on the Kauriala and thence to Sonaripur in Kheri, to connect this system with the branch line of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway from Mailani. The railway is only of value as providing an outlet for the forest produce, the other trade being comparatively unimportant, although grain markets are springing up at the various stations.

The Bengal and North-Western main line.

The remaining line of railway is the main line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Lucknow to Gonda. After crossing the Ghagra by the great Elgin bridge below Bahramghat it traverses the south-eastern portion of the Hisampur pargana, with stations at Gogra Ghát and Jarwal Road. The Elgin bridge was begun in 1896, and the section of the line between Ganeshpur and Gogra Ghát was opened on the 24th December 1898. The portion of the line from Jarwal Road station, which lies some three miles south of the town of Jarwal, to Colonelganj was opened on the 1st February 1892, and the section between Gogra Ghát and Jarwal Road on the 18th December 1896.

Metalled roads.

There are no provincial roads in the district, and the total length of the metalled roads under the District Board only slightly exceeds fourteen miles. This length merely consists of a few small railway feeder roads, and portions of other roads which have been metalled in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters town of Bahraich. The former include two roads from Bahraich to the railway station, one for passengers and the

other for cart-traffic, and the road from Chilwaria station to the unmetalled road from Gonda to Bahraich. The latter will be seen in the table given in the appendix: they call for no comment, as the roads of which they form portions will be dealt with later. Besides these few roads, however, there are one or two bits of metalled road which are maintained by the estates in which they lie. Such is the road from Payagpur railway station to the village of Payagpur, which has been metalled by the Raja, who has also metalled a short portion of the Gonda-Bahraich road near the station, and one or two smaller roads in the immediate vicinity of Payagpur. The road from Bhinga to Bhabarpur was metalled by the estate during the management of the Court of Wards. Further, most of the roads are metalled which lie within the municipal boundaries of Bahraich and Nanpara.

Unmetalled roads. The unmetalled roads of the district are divided among five classes, known as second-class roads bridged and drained throughout, second-class roads partially bridged and drained, fourth, fifth and sixth class roads. All of these are maintained by the District Board; but there are many others kept up either by the larger landowners or by the Forest Department. The numerous roads of these classes afford sufficient facilities for communication during the busy seasons of the year; but many of them are in bad order, and require raising and more bridging if they are to be passable at all times. A list of all the Government roads, with their grade and length, will be found in the appendix.

Second-class roads. Under the head of second-class roads bridged and drained throughout, there are three roads in the district. The longest is that from Bahraich to Bahramghat, which is metalled for two miles out of Bahraich. It was completed in 1865, and runs through the parganas of Fakhrpur and Hisampur to the bridge of boats at Bahramghat, which connects it with the metalled road to Lucknow. It was at one time proposed to metal this road throughout; but the necessity has been somewhat obviated by the construction of the railway. The road passes through Fakhrpur, Kurasar, Kaisarganj and Jarwal. Bahramghat is the old-established crossing for travellers and

goods passing westward and southward, and an important depôt for the Ghagra river traffic. There are bridges over the Sarju and Bhakosa rivers. A similar road to the above is that from Bahramghát to Colonelganj in Gonda, which taps the eastern half of the Hisampur pargana. It runs due east for three and-a-half miles from Bahramghát to the Gonda boundary, passing close to the Jarwal road station. The third road of this class is that from Bahraich to Gonda, of which somewhat over two miles are metalled out of Bahraich. It has a total length of 24 miles in this district, and runs to the east of, and parallel to, the railway, passing through the bazárs of Chilwaria and Payagpur. Its importance has naturally diminished since the opening of the railway.

The second-class roads of the second description are two in number, and lead from Bahraich to Bhinga and Nanpara. The former is metalled for three miles near Bahraich, and runs to the north of the railway station. It extends in a north-easterly direction through parganas Bahraich and Bhinga, and crosses the Rapti by a ferry at Pipraghat. Its total length is 23 miles. The Nanpara road is metalled for two miles. It runs northward from the west of Bahraich town, and after crossing the Soti keeps to the right bank of that river for about six miles, and then recrossing the stream near Bamhani goes due north to Nanpara, a distance of 21 miles.

Fourth class roads.

The fourth-class roads are raised and banked, but not surfaced, and are partially bridged and drained. They are fifteen in number. The longest is that from Bahraich to Ikauna and Balrampur, completed in 1864, which leaves the Gonda road about a mile east of the railway station and goes east through pargana Bahraich to Ikauna, and thence south-east to Balrampur, a distance of 26 miles. From Ikauna an important cross-road of the same class runs to Payagpur and on to Kurasar, nearly 33 miles in all. Another road goes from Ikauna to the Bahraich-Bhinga road, which it crosses near Pipraghat, and on in a north-westerly direction to Nanpara. From Nanpara roads run to Motipur, Nepalganj and Kataighat on the Ghagra. From Bahraich similar roads lead to Kataighát and Chahlarighat on the Ghagra, the latter being the main road to Sítapur,

having been constructed in 1865, and to Colonelganj; the last-named is a fair-weather road only, and runs between the left bank of the old Sarju and the edge of the central plateau. The other roads call for no detailed description: they are given in the list in the appendix and are marked on the map.

The same may be said of the fifth and sixth-class roads. The former are cleared, partially bridged and drained, and the latter are cleared only. They differ but little from mere cart tracks, and their usefulness depends on the state of the weather. They have a total combined length of 254 miles. These roads afford access to most parts of the district, and connect all the more important places with one another. Fifth and sixth-class roads.

There are, however, several considerable tracts which are destitute of Government roads. In pargana Bhinga, for instance, there are hardly any roads beyond the Rapti, except the cart tracks made by the Forest Department through or near the forest. These forest roads are very numerous, and especially in the north of the Nanpara tahsíl. They traverse the several ranges in every direction and have greatly improved the means of communication in the otherwise inaccessible parts of the north and west. Their object is to render timber operations more feasible; but they have also conferred a great benefit on the surrounding country by opening up communications. The Nepal boundary line is also very useful in this way, serving the double purpose of a road and a permanent boundary. Many unmetalled roads, too, have been made by the larger landholders, especially the Kapurthala estate and the Nawáb of Nawábganj-Aliabad in pargana Charda. Besides these, in the uplands at any rate, the ordinary village tracks which extend in every direction afford a good means of communication in fair weather. Other roads.

In the appendix another list will be found of all the ferries in the district. The most important are those over the Ghagra, and especially those at Kataighat, Chahlarighat and Bahramghat, all of which lie on much-frequented roads. The chief ferries on the Rapti are those at Pipraghat, Haraighat on the road from Ikauna to Bhinga, and Kakardarighat on the road from Bahraich to Kakardari. On the Sarju there is only one Government ferry, at Gaighat on the road from Nanpara to Ferries.

Motipur, but there are numerous private ferries both on this and on the other rivers.

Water-ways.

The river traffic of the district is still of considerable importance, although it has been very greatly affected by the development of the railway system. The Ghagra, Rapti and new Sarju are all navigable. On the two former boats run up to 1,200 maunds, and on the latter during the rains large barges go up to Khairi bazár and thence carry grain. The smaller boats used will carry about three tons and draw two feet of water when loaded. They are hollowed out of rough trees and cost about Rs. 80: they will last with care and none but minute repairs for twenty-five years. They are owned by Goriyas, who are supposed to be a branch of Kahárs, and who hire out their boats and their own services: if the owner is not the oarsman, half the hire goes to the owner and half to the crew. The trade is almost wholly in grain and timber, and very little now goes beyond Bahramghat, although at one time there was a considerable traffic in sugar with Azamgarh. Large quantities of sál logs are floated down the Kauriala in rafts, and are supposed to benefit by their temporary immersion in the water. Timber is also brought down the Rapti in a similar fashion. Where, however, the forests are tapped by the railway, the river traffic has been almost entirely supplanted by the railway, which affords a means of transit that is not only more expeditious, but cheaper.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SIDE by side with the rapid extension of cultivation in this district, there has been a still more remarkable growth of population. At annexation large tracts were actually depopulated owing to the tyranny blended with indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants by the later Nazims of Gonda-Bahraich. The first census of Oudh was taken in 1869. The district had then a population of 774,437 persons, giving a density of only 286 persons to the square mile. Of course it is only to be expected that the density should be comparatively small in a district that contains so large a proportion of forest; but the enormous subsequent increase of the population within the course of a few years affords a striking proof of the deplorable state of the district when it first came under British rule. The report of the first regular settlement was published in 1873, and the estimated population of 1872 was already as large as 835,826 persons, which, if the figures can be accepted as accurate, shows an increase of no less than 28 persons to the square mile in three years. This figure, however, can only be regarded as approximate. The enumeration of the Settlement Officer was not taken in the same manner as a regular census, and although we cannot claim infallibility for the returns of 1869, at the same time we may with some confidence assume that the figures of the settlement are somewhat in excess of the reality. The census figures of 1869 were indeed admittedly incorrect, especially in the number of females enumerated, as was the case in almost every district of Oudh. Population.

At the census of 1881 the district had a population of 878,048 persons, showing an increase of no less than 102,133 during the preceding eleven years. The recovery had been more 1881 census.

rapid than in any other district of Oudh, and the density rose from 286 to 320·3 persons to the square mile. This extraordinary growth of the population was not spasmodic, but well sustained, as is evident from the figures of succeeding enumerations. Consequently there is the more reason to doubt the Settlement Officer's estimate, as it is impossible to suppose that three-fourths of the increase occurred in the first three years.

1891 census. The census of 1891 showed a still more rapid development of the population, for the total on that occasion rose to 1,000,432 persons, the increase amounting to an annual average of 12,240 souls. The density in 1891 was 373·2 to the square mile. Large as the increase was, it was considerably less than that of Gonda and Fyzabad: every district in Oudh then showed a very rapid expansion of population, but the proportionate rate in Bahraich was only second to that of Gonda.

Census of 1901. The last census was taken on the 1st of March 1901. It was then ascertained that the total population of the district was 1,051,347 persons, giving a density of 395·7 to the square mile, and showing an increase of 50,915 persons since the preceding enumeration. This increase was greater than in any other district of Oudh except Sítapur, and was only to be expected with the rapid development of the district. The district escaped fairly well from the epidemics of 1894, which caused such heavy mortality in other parts of Oudh, the reason being that it is naturally well drained. The higher rate of increase is also due in part to its having escaped more completely than the neighbouring districts from the effects of scarcity in 1896. The density is still considerably lower than elsewhere in Oudh, excepting the adjoining district of Kheri, which also contains a very large area of reserved forest; but if we exclude the latter, the figure rises to 453·7 to the square mile, which is higher than the general average of the United Provinces. There are, of course, very great local variations. If we take the three tahsíls, we find that the highest rate is 516 in Kaisarganj, where there is no Government forest; 404 in Bahraich, where the figure would be very much higher were it not for the forest tracts of Bhinga, Ikauna and Tulsipur; and only 319 in tahsíl Nanpara.

The rapid increase in the population is not due in any great degree to immigration. At the last census 98·7 per cent. of the inhabitants were born either in Bahraich or the adjoining districts. The percentage of immigrants had in fact fallen considerably since 1891, the figure for that year being 12·9 per cent., as against 8·4 per cent. at the last census—a figure which is lower than the general average for Oudh. The addition to the population from outside is further discounted by the fact that emigrants born in the district and enumerated elsewhere numbered over three per cent. The census returns show that since 1891 there had been an increase in the district-born population of 10·5 per cent., while the general increase of the total population was three per cent. Immigration.

Of the whole population males number 544,416 and females 506,931. The disproportion of the sexes is very marked, being considerably greater than in the adjoining districts of Gonda and Bara Banki, but at the same time much less than in Kheri and Sítapur. There has, however, been an improvement since 1869, when only 904 females were enumerated for every 1,000 males, whereas the present figure is 931. It seems probable that a large number of females were omitted at the first census, as the whole of Oudh was characterised by a similar reticence. The excess of males was then equally great among Hindus and Musalmans. At the present time there are 930 females to every 1,000 male Hindus and 934 females to 1,000 Musalmans. The disproportion of the sexes does not necessarily connote the prevalence of female infanticide. This practice was undoubtedly prevalent prior to annexation, but at the present time it is almost universally regarded with abhorrence by the clans that were formerly the worst offenders. In 1895 a minute examination was made into the subject, but the returns showed that there was an undue excess of males, such as would arouse suspicion, in only a very few villages; and in every case the population was so small as to render any presumption impossible. In 1870 Mr. Boys considered that the practice was still very prevalent, especially in the Raikwari mahals of Hisampur. A census of the Rajput population taken about that time showed that the proportion of boys under 10 to girls under 10 was as 16 to 9, figures that Sex.

would seem to be peculiarly damning. The last census showed that for the whole district there were 71,405 boys under five and 69,256 girls. These, however, prove nothing. Possibly Bahraich affords an example of Darwin's theory—that female infanticide tends to make a male-producing race, long after the practice has dropped out of existence. At all events, no repressive measures have been undertaken by Government in Oudh since 1885.

Language. The language of the people of the district is that known as the Awadhi dialect of Eastern Hindi. This Awadhi covers a very wide area, and calls for no remark. The Thárus, as in Gonda, speak a broken form of Bihari. The district can boast of no literature of its own, and has produced no author of repute. It possesses three printing-presses, which are fully sufficient for its moderate requirements. There is one newspaper, that goes by the name of the "Khurshed-i-Nanpara," published twice a month at Nanpara. It has a circulation of 200 copies, and is owned by Maulvi Yahya Ali, a retired schoolmaster in the service of the Raja, whose father subventioned the paper by compelling his lessees and employés to take it in. It consists chiefly of borrowed news, and is moderate and loyal in tone. It is chiefly circulated in the rural tracts.

Urban and rural population. The district is purely agricultural in character. There are no large towns, the chief being Bahraich itself, with a population of 27,304 persons; while only two, Nanpara and Bhinga, both of which are municipalities, have a population of over 5,000. There are no Act XX towns in the district, so that the total urban population is only 43,877, or only four per cent. The inhabited villages number 1,883 in all, and of these 1,651 have a population of less than 1,000 persons; 194 between 1,000 and 2,000, and 36 between 2,000 and 5,000 persons. No less than 90·52 per cent. of the population live in villages with less than 1,000 inhabitants. It is not surprising, therefore, that the agricultural population should here assume a very high proportion. In 1869 it was observed that 64 per cent. of the whole were agriculturists, and at the last census the proportion was returned as 70·2 per cent., of whom 50·7 per cent. were actual workers and 49·3 per cent. dependents of either sex. In 1869 the district contained 1,748 inhabited towns and villages, with an average size of 882

acres, a figure that was only exceeded in Kheri, and an average population of 394 persons. At the last census the average size of the village was 791 acres, excluding the forest area, and the average population of 557.

The number of houses at the last census was 181,991, giving an average of 68·48 houses to the square mile, and 5·78 persons to each house. In 1869 the figure was only 5·06; but the local variations were great, ranging from 4·4 in Dharmanpur and 4·6 in Fakhrpur to 6·2 in Bahraich and 5·7 in Ikauna. For some reason or other, the figure is higher in this district than in any other part of Oudh except Kheri. It was observed in 1869 that there were no less than 8,245 clusters of homesteads, and the large number of hamlets is a noticeable feature of the district. Almost all the larger villages consist of a mere collection of scattered hamlets, and there are very few of the compact sites which are so numerous in the western districts of the United Provinces. At the census of 1891 the number of inhabited sites was stated as 16,012, and this extraordinary increase is due not only to a large extension of cultivation, which induces the tillers of the soil to dwell in the immediate neighbourhood of their fields, but also to the increased security and prosperity of the district. The number of hamlets is by far the greatest in the Bahraich tahsîl, and least in Nanpara, a remote and lonely tract. Houses.

Classifying the whole population according to religions, by the figures of the 1901 census, we find 856,552 or 81·47 per cent. Hindus, 193,674 or 18·42 per cent. Musalmans, 730 Sikhs, 221 Christians, 83 Aryas, 82 Jains and 5 Jews. The results of previous enumerations prove that here, as elsewhere, and in a remarkable degree, that the proportionate increase of population is very much greater among the Musalmans than with the Hindus. In 1869 the Hindu population amounted to 87·3 per cent. and the Musalmans to 12·7 per cent. The alteration in the position has been gradual and sustained, and it appears to be an established fact that Musalmans are generally more prolific than their Hindu brethren. This is the more remarkable in Bahraich, for elsewhere it is frequently the case that the followers of Islam do not include among their numbers so large a proportion of the very poor as do the Hindus; but in this district it is a noticeable Religions.

fact that a larger proportion of the Muhammadan population are engaged as mere agriculturists than anywhere else in Oudh.

Christians. Of the total number of Christians at the last census, 173 are natives. Their numbers have increased, but with no great rapidity. There were only 16 in 1881 and 73 in 1891; but the progress made here is quite insignificant when compared with that of the western districts. The reason lies not only in the class of the population, but also in the comparative absence of mission enterprise. Of the native Christians 148 belong to the American Methodist Episcopal Church, which has extended its operations to Bahraich where there is a large Mission school and has small settlements and schools at Kaisarganj, Nanpara, Bhinga and Rupidiha *(q.v.)* on the Nepal border. The American Mission has, however, made great progress of late years, for in 1903 it was stated that there were no less than 1,636 native Christians in the district. The work was begun in 1865 by the Rev. S. Knowles, who was succeeded in 1868 by the Rev. J. Weatherly. Little was done, however, till 1873, when the Rev. B. H. Badley went to Gonda and Bahraich. There are now nine boys' and three girls' schools, a presiding elder at Bahraich, and a native preacher at each out-station. The mission owns property in the district valued at Rs. 31,000. Much preaching is done on the occasion of the great fair of Saiyid Salar at Bahraich. Of the remaining Christians, 38 were Europeans and 10 Eurasians, of whom 32 and 9 respectively belonged to the Church of England, most of the others being Roman Catholics.

Sikhs. The Sikhs are comparatively new comers into the district. The chief of them are the agent of the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala and the other loyal grantees, who obtained 490 villages in return for services rendered during the mutiny. They will be dealt with later under the head of taluqdars.

Aryas. The Arya Samáj is of very little importance in this district. Its numbers have only increased by 47 during the past ten years, and the movement does not seem likely to make much headway. Of the members 34 are women. They are drawn from a curious selection of castes. It is not surprising that Brahmans should take the lead, followed by Kayasths and Rajputs, with a fair proportion of Banias and Khattris, but the

remaining castes of the Bahraich Aryas are somewhat surprising. Thus we find 7 Kalwars, 5 Lohars, 4 Barhais, one Kurmi and solitary females of the Halwai and Gadariya castes. There are no recognised Arya lodges or schools in the district.

Turning to the Hindus, we find but one caste with over 100,000 representatives, and twelve others numbering over 20,000 persons. Details of the distribution of the various castes in the different parts of the district will be found in the tahsíl articles. Hindus.

First in point of numbers come the Ahirs, who amounted to 125,316 in 1901, or 14 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are fairly equally distributed throughout all the parganas, heading the list in every tahsíl, and form an important element of strength in the agricultural population of the district. As in Rai Bareli, their presence in such numbers has been attributed to the fact that the district was formerly held by Bhars: this is only a matter of conjecture, but it is supported by the tradition quoted in Chapter V, with regard to the Bhars and their subsequent development.* Ahirs.

Next come the Kurmis, numbering over 95,000 persons. Though perhaps slightly inferior to their kinsmen in the adjoining district of Bara Banki, their presence in such numbers is most valuable here. They are, as everywhere, most industrious, efficient and prosperous cultivators, and with the Ahirs form the backbone of the agricultural community. In the temporarily-settled portion of the district alone they hold over one-sixth of the whole tenant area. They are most numerous in the Nanpara and Bahraich tahsíls, and fewest in Kaisarganj, although there also they have more than 23,000 representatives. Many of the Kurmis have been induced to settle in the district by the taluqdars, and they have been most useful in extending the cultivation. Kurmis.

Brahmans numbered over 92,000 persons in 1901. They are found in greatest numbers in the Bahraich and Kaisarganj tahsíls, and especially the parganas of Fakhrpur, Bahraich and Ikauna. They are comparatively scarce in Nanpara, but their numbers have increased of late years. They hold about 14 Brahmans.

* Settlement Report, p. 19; Ch. V., p. 117.

per cent. of the temporarily-settled area as tenants, and their holdings are large, which is the main point of weakness in the agricultural condition of the district, for they are usually inferior and slovenly cultivators, and are much hampered by the laws of their caste, which forbid them to handle a plough or touch manure. Consequently they mainly work their lands by means of hired labour—an extravagant method of procedure which militates against their prosperity in spite of the low rents they pay. Apart from their character as cultivators, they are often most troublesome tenants and offer considerable resistance to the landlords and to the administration generally. The bulk of the Brahmans in this district belong to the Sarwariya subdivision; but there are also large numbers of Kanaujiyas, amounting to nearly one-third, and Sakaldipis. The remaining clans are very sparsely represented, Gaurs and Sanadhs alone having over 200 members.

Chamars and Koris. Chamars numbered 75,851 persons, and form 8·8 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are found in greatest numbers in the Kaisarganj tahsíl, but they are fairly well distributed among all parganas. Next to them come the Koris, or weavers, numbering about 51,500 souls. They belong chiefly to tahsíl Bahraich, but there are also large numbers in Nanpara. Both the Chamars and Koris occupy a very subordinate position, and in many cases are no better than serfs, as will be seen from the account given of the *sáwak* system. They, however, hold a large amount of land as tenants, amounting to about seven per cent. of the temporarily-settled area. Their holdings are small, and they are careful and industrious, if not in the first rank of cultivators.

Pásis. Next to the Koris come the Pásis, with about 48,000 representatives. More than half of them are found in the Bahraich tahsíl and over one-fourth in Nanpara. They are mostly the descendants of the armed retainers of the great taluqdars and still possess a bad reputation as thieves and drinkers. Most of them, however, have settled down to agriculture: in the temporarily-settled estates they form four per cent. of the tenantry, and cultivate their small holdings with fair success.

Kahars and Lodhs. Kahars and Lodhs follow, with 46,800 and 43,000 representatives respectively. These also belong to the lower castes

of cultivators, and the Lodhs are agriculturists of a fairly high order, holding about two per cent. as tenants. More than half of the Lodhs are to be found in the Kaisarganj tahsíl, and the great bulk of the remainder in Nanpara: there are very few in the east of the district. Kahars are found everywhere, but especially in Kaisarganj.

Muraos. More important are the Muraos, who numbered 26,250 souls. They are chiefly found in the Hisampur, Fakhrpur and Bahraich parganas, but they occur in fair numbers everywhere. In the very depths of the jungles of Dharmanpur there are several colonies of these industrious cultivators with fine gardens of turmeric. They are the most minute and careful of all the agriculturists and chiefly devote their attention to garden cultivation and to growing opium and tobacco. They and their Musalman counterparts, the Kabariyas, almost monopolize the garden crops of the district.

Rajputs. The Rajputs are the most important of all the Hindu castes, although they only come tenth in point of numbers, with 24,585 representatives in 1901. They own over one-third of the entire area of the district, and prior to the mutiny held the vast estates subsequently given to the Sikh grantees. An account will be given later in this chapter of the various Rajput taluqdars, and the origin of the great clans has been traced in the history of the district. As tenants the Rajputs hold over six per cent. of the cultivation, generally in large holdings. The Rajput cultivators resemble the Brahmans in character, and the remarks made above with regard to the latter may be said to apply with equal force to the Thakurs. More than half of them are to be found in the Kaisarganj tahsíl, and most of the rest in the Nanpara, Bahraich and Ikauna parganas.

The various clans. Of all the numberless clans of Rajputs only a few hold a conspicuous position in this district. First and foremost come the Raikwars, who once owned the great taluqa of Baundi, and still possess Rehwa and the Raikwari mahals of pargana Hisampur. They numbered about 4,500 souls at the last census, and are chiefly found in the Hisampur and Fakhrpur parganas, their colonies having at all times been confined to the west of

the district. Next come the Bais, numbering 3,666, but most of these are Rajputs of an inferior stamp and are disowned by the true Bais of Daundia Khera in Baiswara. The Kalhans also have over 3,000 members. They belong to the six families or Chhedwara of the Gonda district, whence they overflowed into the Hisampur pargana, and possessed themselves of the greater portion of the estates of the Jarwal Saiyids. The Chauhans, numbering 2,628 souls, are for the most part Rajputs of an inferior stamp. They are scattered about the district, but the most important family is that of the Jangres in Dharmanpur, who are connected with the great taluqdari houses of Kheri, and who obtained a footing here by driving out the Banjaras. Then come the Bisens, 1,326 in all. They are chiefly found in Bhinga, the owner of which belongs to this clan, and along the Gonda borders. The Janwars, though few in numbers, having only 1,196 representatives, are perhaps the most important of all the Rajputs. Among them are the great taluqdars of Balrampur, Payagpur and Gangwal, while the forfeited estate of Ikauna also belonged to this clan. They are chiefly found in the parganas of Bahraich, Bhinga and Ikauna. There are but few of them in Charda, although at one time they were the masters of the entire pargana. Of the remaining clans, none are of any importance; only two, the Sombansis and Panwars, have over 500 members, while the Rathors, Surajbansis, Bhadaurias, Gautams and Kachhwahas each number over 200 persons. The other clans with more than 100 representatives are the Amethias, Bachhals, Bachgotis, Bhale Sultans, Chandels, Jaiswars and Raghubansis.

Luniyas. The Luniyas numbered 21,615 persons at the last census, a higher figure than in any other district of Oudh save Gonda. They are mere labourers, whose chief occupation is digging and earthwork. Their position is little better than that of serfs, and they are as a rule a miserable down-trodden race. They are most numerous in the Kaisarganj tahsíl, but there are large numbers of them in Nanpara, Bahraich and Ikauna. The Luniyas are generally considered to be of Dravidian origin.

Gadariyas. The Gadariyas call for little comment, although they number over 20,000 persons in this district. They follow as a rule

their usual occupation of shepherds and goatherds, and are agriculturists of a very inferior description. They chiefly reside in pargana Fakhrpur, but they are also numerous in Hisampur, Nanpara, Ikauna and Bhinga.

The Banias numbered 20,584 persons in 1901—a comparatively small figure, which is perhaps due to the unimportant nature of the commerce of this district. They belong chiefly to the Kandu and Kasaundhan subdivisions, while the Baranwals and Umars have over a thousand representatives. The Kandus are more numerous than in any other district of Oudh and their numbers are only exceeded in Ghazipur and Ballia of all the districts of the United Provinces. They are an inferior caste of Vaishyas and are chiefly found in the north of the district. Some of them are cultivators, but their usual occupation is grain-parching and shopkeepers. Of the other Banias it is noticeable that the Baranwals are more numerous in Bahraich than in any other part of Oudh. They traditionally come from Baran or Bulandshahr, but there is no information to account for their presence in this district. Owing to the nature of the proprietary tenures in this district, the Banias are not included among the landowning classes, but they frequently act as lessees to the larger taluqdars. Banias.

Of the remaining castes, few call for any special mention. Those with over 10,000 representatives are Telis or oil-pressers, Dhobis or washermen, Nais or barbers, Kumhars or potters, Barhais or carpenters, Lohars or blacksmiths, Bharbhunjas or grain-parchers, and Kayasths. There are fewer Kayasths than elsewhere in Oudh except Hardoi and Kheri; nearly all of them belong to the Srivastab subdivision. They reside chiefly in pargana Bahraich and the Kaisarganj tahsíl; but there are no Kayasth families of any importance in the district, with the exception of the old Qanungo families. The Kayasths, however, own a considerable amount of land in the district, about 50 villages in all. There are no castes peculiar to Bahraich, but representatives of several castes are found in the district which occur in very few other places. Most noticeable are the Chais or Chains, who numbered 4,253 persons in 1901—a larger figure than in any other district save Basti. There are also large Other Hindu castes. Chains.

numbers of these people in Gonda. They are only found in the north and east of Oudh and in the Gorakhpur division they are a cultivating, fishing and thieving caste, akin to Mallahs.

They usually migrate to the hills in January to collect catechu; but their ordinary occupation is that of the pickpocket.* There are several other submontane tribes, such as the Hindu Banjaras and the Bahelias, both of whom numbered over 2,000 persons. The former are only more numerous in Kheri and the latter in Partabgarh. The Thárus, who appear to be almost aboriginal inhabitants of the Nepal tarai, numbered 1,546. They have been fully described in the Gonda and Naini Tal volumes; and are chiefly found in Dharmanpur and Tulsipur. The Bhars, from whom the district possibly takes its name, are surprisingly scarce, numbering only 740, which is less than in most Oudh districts.

Musalmans.

The proportion of Musalmans to the total population is larger in Bahraich than elsewhere in Oudh, although the actual figure is exceeded in both Gonda and Bara Banki. A more noticeable feature is the unusual proportion of Musalman agriculturists. In 1869 it was observed that in this district and Gonda alone did the agriculturist Muhammadan population exceed the remainder, the proportion for Bahraich being 53·6 per cent. This is still the case, and we find that Musalmans hold eight per cent. of the cultivation as tenants. They usually pay a privileged rent and their holdings are large, as in the case of Brahmans and Rajputs. Many of these tenants are no better cultivators than the high-caste Hindus; but there are frequent exceptions to this rule.

Pathans.

The most numerous Musalmans are the Pathans, who in 1901 numbered 32,625 persons, or 16·84 per cent. of the whole Musalman population. The chief among them is the Raja of Nanpara. Pathans are most numerous in the Nanpara, Charda, Hisampur and Fakhrpur parganas, and fewest in Tulsipur, Dharmanpur and Ikauna. Altogether the district contains more Pathans than any other part of Oudh, and most of them settled in Bahraich at an early date. Among them we find representatives of many clans, the most important numerically being the

* Crooke, Castes and Tribes, Vol. II., p. 167.

Yusufzais, Lodis, Kakars and Ghoris. Besides these, the Muhammadzai, Rohilla, Afridi, Dilazak and Bangash Pathans each number over 200 persons.

Sheikhs. The Sheikhs numbered 18,765 persons, or 9·68 per cent. of the total Musalman population. They belong chiefly to the western half of the district and are most common in Nanpara and the Kaisarganj tahsíl. The Sheikh taluqdars are those of Ambhapur and Tipraha. More than half the Sheikhs are Siddiqis, while Qurreshis and Ansaris form the bulk of the remainder.

Saiyids. The Saiyids of Bahraich have fallen from their high estate, and their former extensive possessions in Kaisarganj have for the most part passed into the hands of others. The three small taluqdars of Wera Qazi, Alinagar and Ajatapur in the Hisampur and Bahraich parganas alone remain to the great Saiyid family of Jarwal. The Saiyids only numbered 3,342 persons in 1901, and belong to the Rizwi, Zaidi, Husaini and several other subdivisions. They are chiefly found in the Hisampur, Bahraich and Nanpara parganas. **Mughals.** The Mughals also are very few in number, the total in 1901 being only 1,374 persons. The bulk of them are Chaghtais, but the most important are the Qizilbashes of Nawabganj-Aliabad in Charda: the taluqdar is, however, non-resident. They are mostly residents of Nanpara and Bahraich.

Musalman Rajputs. Converted Rajputs numbered 6,958 persons—a very small number when compared with the adjoining districts of Gonda and Kheri. There are no taluqdars among them, and, in fact, more than half of them belong to the Chauhan subdivision. It is noticeable that at the last census nearly 5,000 of them were females.

Other Musalmans. The remainder of the Musalman population is very unimportant. They are mostly Julahas, who numbered 21,273 persons or over ten per cent., and Faqírs, 14,333 or 7·4 per cent. They are engaged either in agriculture or unimportant industries, such as weaving. The most numerous are the Telis, Behnas, Nais, Darzis and Halwais. The Kabariyas, who number about 6,800 souls, are almost peculiar to this district, and are only found elsewhere in Lucknow and Basti. They appear to be converted Muraos or Kachhis and are market-gardeners by profession. Other converted Muraos are known by the name of Baghban, a caste which only occurs elsewhere in the Bareilly

district. It is curious that we find in this district no less than 2,774 Musalman Banias. They occur in no other part of Oudh, and in the whole of the United Provinces there are less than 3,000 of this caste. Converted Ahirs, who are nowhere found in large numbers, have over a thousand representatives, which is only exceeded in Gorakhpur and Basti. Musalman Halwais, too, and Kanjars also occur in larger numbers in Bahraich than elsewhere, and the same may be said of the Saiqalgars or armourers.

General condition of the people.

Of the general condition of the people there is little to be said. It is probable that there has been a considerable improvement in this direction of late years, and, generally speaking, it may be said to be about the same as in other parts of Oudh. The population is still sufficiently scanty to set agriculturists at a premium; and though in some estates they are probably as much disinclined to shift their quarters as the ryots in more populous districts, and thus are more likely to tolerate oppression at the hands of the landlord than they otherwise might be, still the existence of a considerable area of waste land owned by men who are bidding for cultivators on all sides, cannot but give them some advantage. On the other hand, the extreme unhealthiness of the villages on the forest borders constitutes a serious objection for intending cultivators. Tested by the standard of agriculture, the condition of the people cannot be regarded as prosperous. The better crops requiring more laborious cultivation and repaying it by a heavier return are conspicuous by their absence. Cultivation is mostly of a perfunctory nature; the outturn is poor, the capital invested in agricultural improvements is small; the people consequently are not able to bear hard times, to resist the stress of bad seasons, or to bear up against the burden of heavier rents by the application of increased industry. The *sáwak* system has been already described in dealing with wages in the preceding chapter. That it is in course of disappearing, no doubt, shows improvement. The people, however, are frequently in debt, and the interest they have to pay is undoubtedly a serious drag upon them.

Food of the people.

It may be noted as a general rule that the peasantry live on the kharíf and sell the rabi, their food being mainly the coarser kinds of rice, kodon, maize and barley. One sér of rice,

is said fairly to equal two sérs of other grains, owing to the greater sense of repletion thereby induced. The question of food has an important bearing on the relation of famines to this district. In almost any case of bad seasons there must be at any rate a five-anna crop of the kharíf grains. What is comparative drought for the rice is good seasonable weather for maize; so that even in the worst years there is a sufficient stock of these crops to last from November to March, and then the supply is eked out by wild fruits, such as those of the mahua, gular and semal, as was the case in the scarcity of 1874. There can thus be no absolute famine till the rabi harvest is gathered in, and a serious failure of the rabi is almost unknown.

Occupations.

The occupations of the people call for little remark, as the great bulk of the population is either engaged directly in agriculture or else is indirectly dependant on the land for a means of subsistence. This proportion amounts to 70·2 per cent. of the whole, and of these 50·7 per cent. are actual workers and 49·3 per cent. dependents of both sexes. The industrial population is very small indeed, amounting to only 12·7 per cent.—a figure that is about the average for the agricultural districts of Oudh. The commercial classes numbered 5,197 persons or only ·4 per cent. of the total population—a higher figure than Kheri and Sítapur, but below the Oudh average. The professional population is, as usual, about one per cent.; nearly half of this comes under the head of religion. Almost the whole of the remainder is classified as unskilled labour. The trades and manufactures are very few in number, and have already been discussed in the preceding chapter. The members of the industrial community are for the most part mere village craftsmen, whose only aim is to supply the modest and immediate needs of their neighbours.

Proprietary tenures.

The district is one of large estates. No less than 78 per cent. is held by taluqdars in full rights, and in two per cent. more they possess superior rights over the subsettlement-holders. Of the remainder no less than 13 per cent. is Government property, either in the shape of reserved forests or otherwise. Thus only four per cent. is in the hands of single zamindars and three per cent. is owned by coparcenary bodies.

Taluqdars.

The taluqdars are only 24 in number, but more than half of the entire area is owned by four men, the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kaipurthala, the Maharaja of Balrampur, the Raja of Nanpara and the Raja of Payagpur. Almost the whole of the Balrampur estate and rather more than half of the Kapurthala property is held on a permanent settlement, in recognition of services rendered to the British Government during the mutiny. The larger taluqdars, as a rule, let out their villages on lease for a term generally of three years. A very large area of the tenant's land being held on grain rents, the landlord probably, when having to manage immense areas, reaps a greater advantage by dealing with a substantial lessee than by maintaining a large establishment, on small individual pay, and with great inducements and opportunities for peculation, to divide the crop with each tenant. Many lessees make a profession of this business and renew their engagements for term after term. It is usually to their interest to deal fairly with the tenants, who are by no means slow to take complaints to the taluqdars and the district authorities. The danger of oppression is in this way much reduced and, in fact, fair treatment is the rule. Leases are not confined, however, to grain-rented villages, and "it is only on the doubtful ground of economy in management that the farms of cash-rented villages can be justified. Some exist now more from the force of custom than anything else."* In villages where reclamation and extension are still possible, the lessee, although perhaps a speculator, is a useful capitalist, who can more effectively apply his money than the proprietor of a large estate whose headquarters are many miles away.

Origin of the taluqas.

The origin of the great taluqdari estates, as given in the history of the district, largely explains their peculiar characteristics. Mr. Boys in his settlement report went deeply into the question, and ascertained that the various taluqas had by no means a common origin. This may seem a truism, but it is nevertheless necessary; for all taluqas, whatever their origin, are now treated on the same system. No difference is made between the estate of a mushroom taluqdar and that of a Raja, whose ancestors have been for centuries the rulers of a small

* Final Report, p. 7.

Rajput State in which they exercised a territorial jurisdiction that was very far from connoting the proprietary possession of the soil. With the people, the Raja has never ceased to be a Raja; but in the eyes of Government he is merely a taluqdar, and that term embraces the Nawabi revenue-farmer who sometimes stepped in and drove out the old revenue-paying Raja. This account of the origin of the great estates, though by no means peculiar to Bahraich, is necessary in order to explain the various forms of subordinate tenure that have proved such a source of difficulty to the assessing officers. Mr. Boys writes, "perhaps in no district of Oudh can the feudalization of the country be said to have been so complete at annexation as here."* The word 'feudal' is no doubt a mistake, being borrowed from mediæval English history, but none the less the error is pardonable, as the word by constant association with Oudh has come to convey to the mind a fairly accurate idea of the position of the taluqdars before the annexation of the province.

Waste land grants by Government.

In the first place, tracts of waste land were often made over by the Government or its representatives to some enterprising soldier, or to a cadet of a house already established, either in reward for services rendered, or with the direct object of developing the country. In such cases the lord's position would be absolutely independent from the first, and the cultivators settled by him would be an actual state of villeinage. Thus in Charda and Nanpara the first taluqdars received a grant of absolutely waste land, on which the ancestor of every cultivator was located by the lord himself or by those to whom he delegated the work. Under such circumstances, no right could possibly exist on the part of the cultivators which were not created by the taluqdar himself. This state of things prevailed not only in those villages which he settled originally, but also in those obtained by conquest.

Commission to administer the country.

In other cases an officer of the Government would be sent to a particular district to restore order out of chaos and, if possible, to exact the revenue. In return, and also to enable him to carry out the commission, he was often granted the whole or a part of the revenues. Such commissions were seldom originally bestowed for more than a single life, but it is easy to understand

* Settlement Report, p. 87.

how the privileges thus granted tended to become hereditary, especially in a remote district like Bahraich. The concessionaire would naturally establish his position by granting privileges to his supporters, or even to the leading men of the lawless bands he had reduced to subjection; but he would not be likely to recognise rights apart from those of his own creation. Thus, for instance, in Ikauna the head of the house was for seven generatons styled Risaldar, and enjoyed the whole of the revenues without making any payment to the State, the fiction being nevertheless maintained that he was only the servant of the government. On the resumption of the grant, his position had become so strong that he was unhesitatingly acknowledged as lord of the soil.

Special grants of a percentage of the revenue.

Maha Singh of Ikauna illustrates a third method. He received a special grant of a certain percentage of the revenue of all villages comprised in a very wide area, in which he had no pretension to ancestral proprietary right. He does not seem ever to have obtained possession of these villages, but none the less he frequently sold or bestowed on various dependents the right to bring under cultivation certain waste lands, and to have conferred on them all the rights which generally accompany ownership. A similar case was that of Harhardeo of Baundi, who by virtue of his grant claimed lordship over villages outside his own estate. Here too, however, his authority seems to have been only nominal, and there is no tradition that he ever went as far as his Janwar neighbour.

Taluqas formed from communal properties.

A fourth method, and one that is not so commonly found in Bahraich as elsewhere, was that by which a leading member of a coparcenary community assumed lordship over the rest. Where such a community extends the area of its possessions, and as the number of members increases, separation of interests almost always becomes inevitable, and thus the way is paved to the assertion of individual superiority. Thus in the case of the Jarwal Saiyids, the estate was wholly coparcenary at the first, as is illustrated by the number of shares into which the inhabited portion of the town of Jarwal is divided; but eighty years ago we find that there was only one man of mark in the whole family, who owned almost all the estate.

There remains the well-known system of the latter days of the Nawabi, which has been described in Chapter V in the account of the absorption of the khalsa lands. It is most pithily described by the native expression that the taluqdar first "approved" of a village and then "digested" it. In some cases the former zamindar or proprietary community were only too glad to be freed from the tyranny of the revenue officials, so long as they were tolerably sure of remaining in possession, and as a rule they were permitted to retain the land round the homestead known as "dih". Where, however, the community was strong and united in its opposition, the qualms of the taluqdar's stomach were great and unpleasant; in some few cases indeed he actually seems to have disgorged the village. Such instances were very rare, for the Raikwari mahals of Harharpur alone seem to have possessed sufficient strength to successfully resist extinction. The later taluqas.

The properties held by loyal grantees came under a different category. Here the old taluqdari rights were suppressed by the deliberate action of Government, and the land handed over *en bloc* to those who had rendered good and faithful services in the Mutiny. These grantees, save in so far as they held other ancestral property, form a class altogether distinct from the great hereditary landowners of the district. Loyal grants.

In connection with this description of the origin of taluqdari tenures, notice should be taken of the species of tenure known as 'Bhayái'. This occurred in those cases where the ordinary Hindu law of partition prevailed over the principle of primogeniture that is so marked a feature of the Bahraich estates. Generally the younger sons received a few villages in maintenance on a rent-free tenure, and on the death of the recipient a low rent was fixed for his sons. Ultimately the grant would be resumed altogether and the descendants of the Bhayya would become mere tenants holding perhaps at favourable rates. Occasionally the younger brothers were strong enough to become independent, but almost always the lands were recovered after one or two generations had passed away. The estates of Rehwa and Chahlari may be quoted as instances of successful separation. Bhayái villages.

The Kapurthala estate.

Of the taluqdari estates the largest is that of the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala. The whole of this was acquired as a grant for loyal services rendered during the Mutiny. It consists of no less than 415 villages and portions of 36 others, with a total area of 377,533 acres. The estate lies in the parganas of Hisampur, Fakhrpur, Bahraich, Ikauna and Nanpara, and the headquarters are at Baundi. He received the whole of the Raikwar estate of Baundi, consisting of 189,093 acres, the Bhitauli estate of Bara Banki, of 57,438 acres, which formerly belonged to this district, and the greater portion of the Janwar property of Ikauna, to the extent of 177,284 acres. The Baundi and Bhitauli estates are held at a perpetual rate of payment, equivalent to half the summary assessment, an exceedingly low demand when it is remembered that the district was in a state of the utmost depression at annexation. The permanently-settled portion of the property is 203,593 acres, with a revenue of Rs. 48,943, and the remainder, 173,940 acres, is assessed at a final revenue of Rs. 1,83,047. The present owner is His Highness Farzand-i-Dilbandi Rasikh-ul-Itiqad Daulat-i-Englishia Raja-i-Rajgan Raja Sir Jagitjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Kapurthala. The estate was granted to Raja Sir Randhir Singh, G.C.S.I., who died in 1870 and was succeeded by Raja Kharag Singh, the father of the present chief, who died in 1884.

Nanpara.

The great estate of Nanpara occupies a large portion of the north of the district, and comprises 333 villages and portions of nine others in the parganas of Nanpara, Charda, Dharmanpur, Bahraich, Ikauna, Fakhrpur and Hisampur, and one village in Bara Banki. In Bahraich it covers 297,434 acres or 464 square miles, and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,48,588. The early history of this Pathan taluqa is given in Chapter V. At annexation it was held by a minor, Jang Bahadur Khan, who during his long tenure improved the property to an astonishing degree and raised it from a condition of extreme depression to unusual prosperity. Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K.C.I.E., died on the 1st of May 1902 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Muhammad Sadiq Khan. His father was an Honorary Magistrate of the 2nd class and an Honorary Munsif; he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1886, and was

knighted in 1901. The title of Raja was conferred in 1763 by Shuja-ud-daulah, and was recognised as hereditary in 1877.

Balrampur. The Maharaja of Balrampur resides in the Gonda district, where the greater portion of his property is situated. He holds, however, no less than 176 villages and one share, comprising 138,655 acres, or 216 square miles, in the Bahraich parganas of Tulsipur, Charda, Ikauna, Bhinga and Bahraich. Most of this is settled in perpetuity, the total revenue being Rs. 1,28,620, and represents the confiscated estates of Charda and Tulsipur, as well as the fee-simple of Risia. Maharaja Bhagwati Parshad Singh, Janwar, is the adopted son of Maharaja Sir Drigbijai Singh, K.C.S.I., who was one of the five loyal taluqdars.

Gangwal. The second great Janwar taluqa is that of Gangwal, this family also being a branch of the Ikauna house. The early history of the Janwars has been given in the historical account of the district. The pedigree of the family, as well as those of the other Janwars, will be found in the appendix. Kishan Parshad, grandson of Jaswant Singh, who died in 1769, only held 15 villages, the remainder being held direct by the Nazim up to 1816, when all the original estates were returned to the taluqdar. The property grew considerably during the forty years preceding annexation, but suffered greatly under Raghubir Dayal. A curse of childlessness is said to have fallen on the family since Kishan Parshad killed Himmat Singh of Payagpur, no less than four owners dying without issue. Raja Narpat Singh was a half-brother of Sitla Bakhsh Singh, and obtained the estate by a decree of the civil court, the latter's widow receiving five villages rent-free for life. The estate lies in the Ikauna and Hisampur parganas, and consists of 47 whole villages and portions of eight others, with an area of 39,166 acres. Three villages forming the Jairamjot estate in Gonda also belong to this taluqa. The revenue paid in Bahraich amounts to Rs. 45,080. The present incumbent is Rani Itraj Kunwar, widow of Raja Suraj Prakash Singh, who obtained possession in 1899. The title of Raja, first held by Kishan Parshad, is hereditary.

Payagpur. Raja Bhup Indra Bikram Singh, C.I.E., of Payagpur represents a third branch of the Janwar family. He is the son of

Raja Mahendra Bahadur Singh and owns an extensive estate composed of 155 whole villages and four pattis situated in the parganas of Bahraich, Ikauna, Hisampur, Fakhrpur, Charda and Nanpara, with an area of 116,586 acres, and paying a revenue of Rs. 1,24,847. The history of this family has also been described elsewhere. At annexation the property was held by Raja Narpat Singh, the nephew and adopted son of Raja Dalthaman Singh. The estate was then in a very bad way, having been shamefully handled by Raghubar Dayal and his crew. Raja Mahendra Bahadur Singh inherited a very heavily-encumbered property in 1878, but struggled hard to face his difficulties. He died in 1882 and was succeeded by the present Raja, who continued his father's policy, living a plain and frugal life, and doing all that lay in his power to liquidate his debts and to repeople the deserted villages. The property is now in a most flourishing condition, and is entirely free from debt. The Raja is a most liberal and public-spirited gentleman, who has built and endowed a dispensary and has subscribed handsomely to the Dufferin Fund. He has also constructed on his estate many markets, temples and metalled roads. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1896. The title of Raja was declared hereditary in 1864.

Bhinga. The Bisen Raja of Bhinga belongs to the old family of Gonda, his ancestor Bhawani Singh, a younger brother of the great Raja Datt Singh of Gonda, having obtained the Bhinga property from the Janwars. The taluqa consists of 90 villages and one share in the Bahraich parganas Bhinga and Bahraich, assessed at Rs. 92,116, and 25 villages in Gonda comprising the Birwa and Usraina estates. The estate was taken over by the Court of Wards in 1895 at the Raja's request and released in 1900, the management being undertaken by his son, Surendra Bikram Singh. Raja Udai Partap Singh was given the title of Raja as a personal distinction in 1882, and it was made hereditary two years later. The Raja is a Companion of the Star of India, having received this honour in 1893, and a Fellow of the Allahabad University. He served in 1890 on the Viceroy's Council; but has for some years retired from public life.

Nawabganj-Aliabad. The Qizilbash Nawab of Nawabganj-Aliabad, Nawab Haji Fateh Ali Khan, who holds the hereditary title of Nawab

belongs to an old Afghan family whose history is given in the article on pargana Charda. The estate, which is managed by his agent, consists of 51 villages in the Charda and Bhinga pargana, which represent half of the confiscated property of Charda, and has an area of 31,305 acres, assessed at Rs. 41,365.

Rehwa.

The remaining Raikwar taluqdari estates are those of Rehwa and Mallanpur, the latter properly belonging to the Sítapur district. The history of the Raikwars forms a considerable part of the history of the district and is given in Chapter V. The present owner of Rehwa is Thakur Rudra Partap Singh, who owns 41 whole villages and 12 shares in the parganas of Fakhrpur, Hisampur and Bahraich, the area being 38,350 acres, and the revenue Rs. 35,995. The estate is in a fairly flourishing condition, having been administered by the Court of Wards during the minority of the present taluqdar, who is the son of Thakur Bijai Bahadur Singh.

Mallanpur.

Raja Muneshar Bakhsh Singh of Mallanpur owns large estates in Sítapur and Kheri, as well as the Ambapur taluqa, consisting of 31 villages with an area of 42,255 acres, and paying a revenue of Rs. 24,495, in the parganas of Nanpara and Fakhrpur. The property is a poor one, consisting for the most part of precarious villages near the Ghagra.

Isanagar.

Thakur Raghuraj Singh of Isanagar is the only Jangre landholder of this district. The bulk of his property lies in Kheri, but he also owns seven villages in Dharmanpur, known as the Magauria and Madhwapur estates. These were acquired by his ancestors from the Banjaras. They have an area of 19,574 acres and are assessed at Rs. 3,610.

Ranipur.

The Ranipur estate is held by Mahant Harcharan Das, who also possesses large numbers of villages in Unao, Gonda, Lucknow, Hardoi and Kheri. His property was acquired and bequeathed to him by will of his predecessor, Mahant Gur Narain Das of Lucknow. He holds two villages and six pattis in the parganas of Hisampur, Fakhrpur, Bahraich, as well as 34 villages and 12 pattis of the Raikwari mahals of Hisampur.

Kalhans Taluqas.

The Kalhans Chhedwara of Gonda own between them a large number of villages in the Hisampur pargana, all of which were acquired during the Nawabi rule at the expense of the Saiyids of Jarwal.

Dhanawan.

The largest estate is that of Dhanawan-Bhandiari,

belonging to Thakurain Sarfaraz Kunwar, widow of Jagmohan Singh, who died in 1898. The bulk of the property lies in the Gonda district, but the Bahraich estate consists of 15 villages and three shares, with an area of 11,143 acres and a revenue of Rs. 11,800. Thakur Nageswar Bakhsh Singh of Shahpur, another member of the same family, owns the Katka Marotha estate of 5,412 acres in the Hisampur pargana, as well as a large property in Gonda. He holds eleven villages and six shares, assessed at Rs. 8,980. Thakurain Ritraj Kunwar of Deoli, Kamiar and Barauli, owns the last-named estate in this district, but, as in the other cases, the greater portion of the taluqa lies in Gonda, while Kamiar, the headquarters, is in Bara Banki. The Barauli property consists of 13 villages and three shares in Hisampur, with an area of 6,636 acres, and a Government demand of Rs. 12,680. The only resident Kalhans taluqdar is the Thakurain of Mustafabad, Jaipal Kunwar, who owns four whole villages and twelve shares in Hisampur, assessed at Rs. 6,480, and also the small estate of Chingiria in Gonda. She is the widow of Indrajit Singh, of the Deoli house, and has held the estate in her own right since 1879.

Shahpur. Kamiar. Mustafabad.

Inchhapur-Umri.

The only other Rajput taluqdar is Thakur Sitla Bakhsh Singh, of Inchhapur-Umri in the Hisampur pargana. He is of the Gaur clan, and the taluqa is of recent date, having been purchased by Sorabjit Singh in 1841 from Zafar Mehndi and other Saiyids of Jarwal. The property consists of five villages and portions of four others, with an area of 4,280 acres and a revenue of Rs. 7,730. He also owns the village of Simra in the Gonda district.

The Saiyid taluqas.

The Saiyids of Jarwal now possess but a relic of their former estates. The largest property is that of Wera Qazi, which comprises eight villages and 17 pattis in Hisampur and Bahraich, and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 11,270. It is now held by Musammat Taiyab Begam, the widow of Mír Kazim Husain, who died in 1894. The property is not in a very flourishing condition, having decreased by nearly half since 1874. The Alinagar estate of 4,904 acres, comprising nine villages and 18 pattis in the Hisampur and Bahraich parganas, and assessed at Rs. 9,612, has also largely contracted in area during the same

period. It is now held by Mír Haidar Mehndi, the son of Zafar Mehndi, who died in 1902. The remaining Saiyid estate is the diminutive taluqa of Ajatapur, which consists of two villages in the Bahraich pargana, assessed at Rs. 880. It belongs to Saiyid Aulad Husain. The property was given in reward for loyal services to Muhammad Shah, a commandant in the Oudh army, but his son, Saiyid Sardar Ali, sold more than half of it to Sardar Hira Singh, and three more villages have been since disposed of. The estate formerly belonged to the taluqas of Tipraha and Rehwa.

Ambhapur. The remaining Musalman taluqas are those of Ambhapur and Tipraha. The former is a large property of 21,193 acres, comprising 35 whole villages and 25 pattis situate in the parganas of Hisampur and Bahraich, and assessed at Rs. 22,587. The present owners are Asghar Ali and Muzaffar Ali, the sons of Sheikh Samsan Ali, who also own the small property of Partabganj in Bara Banki. The family are Qidwai Sheikhs, and are connected with that of Jahangirabad in the Bara Banki district. A member of this family, one Amir-ullah, married the daughter of Ali Muhammad, Qanungo of Hisampur, and thus obtained the property. **Tipraha.** The Tipraha taluqdar, Thakur Muhammad Asghar Ali, is a Khairati Sheikh, whose ancestor was a tahsildar of Bahraich under one of the Subahdars of Oudh. The property was largely increased by one Salar Bakhsh, but half of it was confiscated after the mutiny on account of the discovery of concealed cannon. It now consists of 15 villages and one share in the parganas of Bahraich, Fakhrpur and Nanpara, with an area of 10,836 acres and an assessment of Rs. 9,200.

The Sikh grantees. Jamdan. Lastly, we come to the Sikh grantees of Jamdan, Bhangaha and Chahlari. The Jamdan estate, which now consists of 33 villages and one patti, and lies in the pargana of Charda Bahraich, Hisampur and Dharmanpur, with an area of 36,540 acres, and a revenue of Rs. 24,037, is now held by Rani Narain Dei, the widow of Sardar Hira Singh, who was made a Raja in 1888. The father of the latter, Sardar Jai Singh, a Khattri *raís* of the Panjab, was given the property on account of good and faithful services rendered in 1857, from the confiscated estate of Charda. Sardar Hira Singh subsequently increased the estate

by purchase. It is managed by Sardar Labh Singh, who is an Honorary Magistrate.

Bhangaha.

Sardar Baghel Singh, taluqdar of Bhangaha, is also an Honorary Magistrate. He is the owner of five villages in Bhinga, with an area of 4,500 acres and a revenue of Rs. 5,800. He is the son of Sardar Sher Singh, who received the estate for his meritorious services rendered during the mutiny from the confiscated portion of the Bhinga taluqa.

Chahlari.

Sardar Jagjot Singh and Rani Lachhman Kunwar are the present owners of Chahlari estate, which consists of 26 villages of pargana Fakhrpur, having an area of 15,350 acres. It is held on a partially revenue-free tenure, the demand being Rs. 3,148. They also own the village of Sikraura in Gonda. The Chahlari taluqa was formerly held by the Raikwars, but was confiscated after the Mutiny and given to Sardars Fateh Singh and Jagat Singh, members of the house of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore.

Jungle grants.

Notwithstanding the very large extent of waste land in the district, only a few small tracts were made over under clearing leases to cultivating grantees. At first only four such grants were made. Of these two were very soon afterwards resumed for non-performance of the lease conditions, a small area being made over to the ex-grantees in consideration of such improvements as they had effected. Of the remaining two, one was settled with the grantee in accordance with the terms of his deed at a quarter assets for the period of the first regular settlement and is now assessed in the ordinary manner, and in the other case the grantee elected to hold his grant revenue-free for twenty years under the rules of 1868. A fifth grant was made to the sons of the deposed Raikwar Raja of Baundi, and was supplemented by the two resumed grants. Only one grant was sold in fee-simple. This was bought in 1866 by a Mr. Michea for Rs. 13,500. After being partially cleared, it was again sold by him, together with all liabilities, to the Maharaja of Balrampur for Rs. 54,120. This estate is known as Risia, and lies in the south of pargana Nanpara.

Zamindari and coparcenary villages.

The independent villages owned by others than taluqdars number only 204, covering 114,435 acres, or seven per cent. of the total area. The greater portion is held by zamindars, the nature

of whose tenure only so far differs from that of the taluqdars that the property is liable to subdivision among the heirs on the decease of the owner. In some instances the zamindari is joint, the ownership resting in two or more individuals. The estates of single zamindars and coparcenary bodies are thinly scattered over all the parganas except Tulsipur. They are most strongly represented in the Kaisarganj tahsíl and in the parganas of Bahraich and Dharmanpur. The zamindari estates consist of 42 villages with an area of 64,000 acres, while the coparcenary villages are 162 in number and comprise little over 50,000 acres. More than half of these consist of the Raikwari mahals of the Kaisarganj tahsíl, the history of which is given in Chapter V. These now form for the most part distinct and separate estates held by separate bodies of sharers. Before the severance of the shares of the different branches, about sixty years ago, these villages would have afforded a most perfect example of a large coparcenary property. At the present time, however, there is a large number of distinct estates in only a few of which the shareholders own the land in common. Mahant Harcharan Das now owns 34 villages and portions of twelve others out of a total of 96. The coparcenary villages are all held in pattidari tenure and bhaiyachara is unknown in this district.

Cultivation by proprietors.

The total area held and cultivated by the proprietors themselves amounted at the last settlement to 16,689 acres, almost all of which was assessed to revenue. Of this 3,951 acres were classed as *sír*, and the remainder as *khudkásht*. The latter is fairly distributed over the district, but is naturally largest in pargana Hisampur, where the smaller proprietors and the holders of subsettlements are most common. The nature of neither of these forms of proprietary cultivation differs in this district from that of the rest of Oudh. Mr. Boys* considered that the *sír* land originally consisted of all the land in the immediate occupation of the old proprietors at the time that the village was incorporated in the taluqa. It was the policy of the taluqdar to retain the ex-proprietor in his old position as the head-man of the village, so far as this could be secured with a due amount of subjection, and thus he allowed him to retain his home

* Settlement Report, p. 101.

cultivation at a favourable rate. At the first regular settlement about 4,200 acres were decreed as *sír* for the whole district—a very small figure, as it was then fully expected that a much larger number of claimants would come forward.

Revenue-free estates. The revenue-free area is only 8,112 acres. Almost all of this is held free of revenue by right of grants made after the Mutiny. These were mostly for life only, and in some cases the revenue was partially remitted for the life of the grantee's successors, as in the case of the Chahlari estate. In this instance 31 villages were assigned in maintenance to the grandsons of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. The grant was made revenue free for the life of each of the grantees, a quarter-asset revenue being demandable during the second life, and the full half-asset demand at the third life. Similarly, 6½ villages were assigned for life to Raja Hanwant Singh of Kalakankar in Partabgarh, and six villages to the old Qanungo family also for life, only five villages, assessed at Rs. 1,087 in 1869, were alienated in perpetuity in revenue-free tenure. Thus it is only natural that the revenue-free area should have greatly decreased during the past 40 years. In 1869 the total area thus assigned was 37,673 acres with an estimated revenue of Rs. 30,600.

Subsettlement holders. The area held by *pukhtadars* or *digridars* in subsettlement amounted at the last revision to 31,885 acres or two per cent. of the entire area. Such sub-settlements are found in very insignificant numbers except in the Kaisarganj tahsíl, and especially pargana Hisampur. These rights were decreed in the judicial proceedings that accompanied the first regular settlement, and were as usual a matter of considerable difficulty. No less than 1,825 claims were then preferred, many persons coming forward who had never held any sort of proprietary connection with the village. Nearly one-third of the whole number of claims were withdrawn before hearing, and as many as 1,003 were dismissed on trial, the greater part being consigned to the records without the statement of the defendant being recorded. In the north of the district the headmen of the villages, where they existed at all, had no grounds for any such claim, for nearly the whole of this part of the country dates its permanent colonization from such a recent date that the family

history of each man is known to his neighbour, and there was no room for a vague appeal to that ancient and ancestral connection with the village which was generally advanced as the real ground for claiming a decree. In the south, on the other hand, different conditions prevailed, for the villages there have been long established, and many held the position of *muqaddam* or headman in an unbroken descent from their ancestors. In all 173 claims were decreed or settled out of court, and of these no less than 158 were in Hisampur and 127 in the Raikwari mahals, which were only included in the lease of Mahant Gur Narain Das a few years before annexation. These rights affected 68½ villages, of which 45½ were decreed in Ranipur and 7½ in the Saiyid estate of Wera Qazi. Five other villages were awarded in subsettlement by the British Indian Association. There are no subsettlement holders in the Nanpara tahsíl, while in tahsíl Bahraich only eight villages and a few shares are thus held.

Under-proprietors.

As in the whole of the north of Oudh, the under-proprietary tenures in the district are numerous and complex. The area held by such under-proprietors, however, is small, amounting at the last settlement to only 8,052 acres, of which 5,745 acres were assessable; the remainder consists of groves, sites of houses, threshing-floors, roads and the like. More than half these holdings appear in the Hisampur pargana. One reason for the smallness of the area is that in most instances of the form of tenure known as "birt" where such rights referred to whole villages, they were included under the head of subsettlement. This applied chiefly to the villages of the Bahraich tahsíl, where the old Janwar lords of Ikauna had granted birts at a very early date.* The practice seems to have been borrowed from Gonda where such cessions were far more common.

Birts.

These birts originated in the desire of the landlords to bring waste land under the plough, and at the same time to make the reclamation immediately remunerative to themselves. A birt consisted in the sale of the right to settle on a certain waste plot, and to enjoy all such valuable perquisites as would necessarily result from that occupation. The purchaser thus

* Ch. V., p. 128.

secured to himself all tanks dug and groves planted by him, all dues leviable from the cultivators and other minor zamindari rights. The high prices paid for such rights would induce a belief that the security of tenure was unusually good. It would not be to the interest of the lord to disturb the birtdár so long as he was improving the value of the village, and thus it is probably certain that he retained the management for many years, while under ordinary circumstances he would afterwards remain the headman for generations to come. Moreover, he was usually a Brahman, and his high caste would also help to render his tenure secure. On the other hand no such engagement is to be found in any extant birt deed. The birtias, however, frequently appear to have remained independent for a long time, and then at a later date the villages became absorbed into the estate of the very lord who originally alienated his right in them. Thus it was that the old birtias received the decree of subsettlement, while other birt villages which escaped the process of reabsorption retained all characteristics of zamindari holdings and now form some of the few independent townships in this district. Very few suits were registered at the regular settlement under this head, and birt grants of small holdings are extremely rare. Another form of birt was the "bishunprit birt" similar in almost every respect to the purchased right, save that it was given to Brahmans from religious motives and without consideration. These grants were seldom resumed within the lifetime of the giver and should not have been resumed at all, but in few cases did any such scruples act, and it may be assumed that few of the more valuable privileges attaching to the grant survived the donor.

Dih. The form of under-proprietary tenure known as "dih" is chiefly met with in the districts north of the Ghagra. Properly it means a deserted village site; but it has come to signify that part of a village which was once occupied by houses and which has again become waste or under cultivation. Such land was always considered the special property of the owner of the village, and the right to it remained after all other signs of ownership had disappeared. So closely did the ex-proprietors cling to their dih land, that the possession of it on a rent-free

tenure generally raised a presumption in his favour when he put forward an ex-proprietary claim in the settlement courts. The right was confirmed in many cases, and the area so granted amounted to about 220 acres.

Nankar is another well-known form of tenure, consisting originally in a drawback allowed to the proprietor by the revenue authorities from the demand on the estate. As the State allowed nankar to the zamindar, so the under-proprietor claimed it from the taluqdar. It then took the form of a fixed sum, either in cash or rent-free land, and was never a percentage. Its amount, however, had a manifest tendency to decrease as the taluqdar got a firmer hold on the village, and on account of its value, both intrinsic and sentimental, it was always among the first of the privileges to disappear. There was some difficulty in dealing with such cases, as the ex-zamindari nankar was liable to be confused with the spurious form known as *chhorwa*, an allowance made to lessees, and with the *nankar tankhwahi* given to the qanungos for their services. In all, about 840 acres were awarded to claimants at the settlement, and cash nankar allowances to the extent of Rs. 2,277 were decreed. Nankar.

It remains to notice the forms of under-proprietary tenure known as chahárum and daswant, words which explain their origin, the former meaning one-fourth and the latter a tithe or one-tenth. They were originally, in all probability, grants made in clearing leases. The percentage was taken on the cultivated lands of the village alone, the object being to keep up the interest of the holder in maintaining the necessary standard. In other cases they were granted to old proprietors or influential residents of the village to keep them contented and loyal. The claims were granted with reference to about 577 acres. The remainder of the under-proprietary area consists of land in which right to *sír*, groves, tanks, jhíls and pasture land was maintained by the decrees of the settlement courts. Chahá-rum and daswant.

Reference has been made above to the minor zamindari rights held by the birtias. Such were the *anjuri* and *biswa*. The former was an allowance of four chhataks of grain for every Minor rights.

maund in the outturn of each cultivator's plot. It was strictly a zamindari perquisite, but was never levied by zamindars other than Brahmans, as the due partook of the nature of alms, which Brahmans alone are entitled to receive. Consequently the zamindar, if not a Brahman, would nominate a man of that caste to receive the due instead. The *biswa* was of a similar nature, consisting of one biswa of land in each man's cultivation set apart for the zamindar or birtia. Like the *anjuri*, it can only be taken by Brahmans. The same amount of land is set apart by each cultivator for the Pandit whose duty it is to name the propitious time for sowing.

Tenants. We have already dealt with the chief cultivating classes in the early portion of this chapter. By far the greater part of the land is held by ordinary tenants-at-will. At the last settlement this amounted, in the temporarily-settled part of the district, to nearly 663,000 acres as against 70,000 acres cultivated by proprietors, under-proprietors and occupancy tenants, as well as that held rent-free or at favoured rents. The area held by occupancy tenants at that time was very small, being less than 1,400 acres. The rent-free land is well distributed, amounting to some 26,000 acres, a large proportion of which is cultivated by lessees, over 14,000 acres being situated in the permanently-settled estates. The area held at favoured rents is probably a good deal smaller than the recorded amount of 17,000 acres, as it was ascertained that this was one of many attempts at concealing the assets in one estate in pargana Hisampur.

Rents. Of the land cultivated by tenants-at-will, about 56 per cent. is now held at cash rents, while 44 per cent. of the area still pays rent in kind. There has been a great increase of the cash-paying area of late years, for in 1870 it only amounted to 41 per cent., and at the last settlement to 52 per cent. At annexation almost the whole district was held on grain rents. Cash rents vary considerably with the caste of the cultivator. The rates are still very low; the highest average is that paid by the Muraos and Kabariyas, which averages Rs. 5·9 per acre. Next come Kurmis with Rs. 4·96, and then Chamars, Koris and other low-caste tenants. Ahirs pay on an average Rs. 4·41. There is a great difference in favour of high-caste tenants, amounting to

about 20 per cent. For Brahmans, Thakurs and Kayasths the average difference is somewhat less than four annas in the rupee, which is commonly the extent of caste privilege in Oudh. Pathans, too, are favoured, paying on an average Rs. 4·11 per acre. The general average for the whole of the cash-paying land was Rs. 4·34 per acre; but the incidence is much lower in the permanently-settled estates, which give an average of only Rs. 3·72.

Grain rents.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the villages of this district in which grain-rents prevail are those in which the cultivation is new or extending, or those in which, from their situation or the quality of the soil, the crop from year to year is uncertain, such as villages ordinarily liable to inundation or the depredations of wild animals, or villages mainly depending on the rice crop. At the same time it must be remembered that long-established custom is frequently the only reason why one village pays rents in kind while its neighbour is cash-rented. Where the grain-rented area in a village is merely a small proportion of the whole, it is generally found that this area consists of fields which for some reason or other are precarious. Mr. Harrison writes: * "These general facts are sufficient to indicate that standard rates which are applicable to cash-rented land cannot be expected to apply to grain-rented areas in this district. This proposition was at once established in pargana Bahraich, which was the first to present large areas under produce rents for valuation; and it was kept in view throughout the subsequent proceedings."

Division of crops.

The actual area of grain-rented land brought under assessment was 290,770, and the valuation made at the last settlement gave an average incidence of Rs. 2·95 per acre, or about 32 per cent. less than that of the accepted cash-rental. We find the same allowances made in favour of the higher castes; Brahmans and Thakurs as a rule give one-third of the produce as against one-half given by the lower caste cultivators. Mr. Boys gives a long and detailed account of the prevailing systems of crop division,† which varies in different parganas. These systems

* Final Report, p. 10.

† Settlement Report, p. 152 and Appendix C.

are far more intricate in the northern parganas, where grain-rents predominate than in the south, where only the inferior lands are rented in this manner. In the north, the prevailing practice is first to ascertain the total crop produce, and then to deduct the field-watchers' wages, calculated generally at one ser per maund and the weighman's dues, which average one-eighth of a ser in each maund. From the remainder is deducted the cultivator's allowance or *charwa*, ranging from one to four sers in the maund. Then the landlord steps in and takes several charges: these include the cesses known as *patwari* and *rakhwari*, representing the pay of the patwari and chaukidar, each of which amounts to one ser per maund; the *haq panseri* and the *sidha*, each being a lump sum of five sers paid by each cultivator; and the *haq taluqdari*, a sum equivalent to the weighman's dues. After this the cultivator takes his *batta*, which is nominally the ploughman's wages, but which is generally allowed throughout the north of the district even to cultivators who follow their own ploughs. This is usually calculated at one maund in every six of the heap as it remains after all the above-mentioned deductions. Then the heap is divided equally or in the proportion of one to two, as the case may be. Lastly, the cultivator has to make over a due known as the *ser bhitari*, so called from its being taken from the tenant's share after division. Mr. Boys calculated that as a general rule the landlord receives slightly over two-fifths of the whole produce, but that in different estates the rate varies from 29 to 52 per cent., the commonest case being 47·5 per cent. Besides the actual division of the gathered crop, the systems known as *kankut* and *darkat* are largely followed. Under both of these the standing crop is estimated in maunds, and the landlord's share is calculated on this estimate. Under the former system the landlord's share is paid in grain, and under the latter its value is paid in money at the prevailing rate.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

Executive staff.

THE district of Bahraich is in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner who is subject to the general control of the Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division. He is ordinarily assisted by three Deputy Cellectors, one being in charge of each tahsíl or subdivision, and three tahsildars, located at the headquarters of each tahsíl. Besides these, there are six Honorary Magistrates exercising third-class criminal powers, usually within the limits of their estates, such as the Raja of Payagpur and the taluqdar of Bhangaha, and the managers of the Kapurthala and Jamdan estates. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the district forms part of the Gonda judgeship. A Subordinate Judge is stationed at Bahraich, and there are two munsifs with headquarters at Bahraich and Kaisarganj. Criminal sessions are held at regular intervals at Bahraich by the Sessions Judge of Gonda. The remainder of the executive staff consists of the District Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, stationed at Bahraich and Bhinga, the Assistant Opium Agent, the Postmaster, the Headmaster of the high school, the Assistant Conservator of Forests and the District Surveyor.

Sub-divisions.

For administrative purposes the district is divided into three tahsíls and nine parganas. The tahsíls are those of Bahraich, which comprises the four parganas of Bahraich, Ikauna, Bhinga and Tulsipur; Nanpara, which is formed of the three parganas of Nanpara, Charda and Dharmanpur; and Kaisarganj, which consists of parganas Fakhrpur and Hisampur. The headquarters of the Kaisarganj tahsíl were formerly at Kurasar, the change taking place in 1876. All of these subdivisions have been separately described, and the account

of their history and formation will be found in the following chapter.

Fiscal history. The fiscal history of the district properly dates from the British annexation. There are no extant records of the revenue of the district previous to annexation, so that any accurate comparison of the past and present figures are impossible. Mr. Boys, the Settlement Officer at the first regular settlement, endeavoured by a close scrutiny of the qanungos' papers to obtain the average demand during the twelve years prior to 1856, but found it impossible to obtain complete accounts, owing to the frequent changes in the extent of some of the estates, the interference of the Oudh revenue officials and several other causes. He succeeded, however, in getting the complete figures for some 690 villages, which show that the average demand from 1251F. to 1259F. was Rs. 2,33,744, whereas the demand in 1869 was Rs. 2,27,232. He adds,* "When we consider that the period above mentioned included the reign of Raghubar Dayal during which all estates more or less, and two out of the five mentioned in a remarkable degree, were laid waste by that tyrant, and when we remember that the whole countryside has for the last 12 years had such rest as it has not known for decades prior to annexation, it is no matter for wonder that our revised jama should so closely press that of the Nawabi, notwithstanding that we take 50 per cent. as against the 80 or 90 per cent. of the Nazim." In 1869 the area under the plough was nearly twice that of the Nawabi times, while the rate at which prices had already advanced rendered the money value of the produce of the increased area vastly greater than it would have been had the Nawabi prices still prevailed.

The summary settlement. The first assessment of the present district of Bahraich was the summary settlement of 1856. The country was still in a deplorable state and the revenue demand was necessarily low. Unfortunately all the records were destroyed in the disturbances of the Mutiny. All we know is that the work was carried out by Captain Reid, the Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich, and that the taluqdars in this district remained in possession of almost all their villages. Consequently the changes of possession

* Settlement Report, p. 173.

in property owing to the adoption of the principles upon which the summary settlement was made were only very slight. Out of 3,682 villages which in the year preceding annexation were held by the taluqdars, they were maintained in the proprietorship of 2,998; of the remainder 305 were included in the single estate of Baundi, from which the taluqdar was excluded, not as having no right to these villages, but on account of defalcation in the payment of the revenue, while 230 were deserted villages, and on that account settled with no one. The taluqdars were only ousted from 78 villages, in which the adverse claimants were declared the owners of the properties.

The second summary settlement was made in 1859, shortly after the restoration of order. This, too, was very light, its moderation being notorious; but it seems to have been very fairly calculated on the average assets of the preceding years. If we take the Nawabi demand as 80 per cent., we obtain an average rental of Rs. 2,92,180 for the years prior to annexation in the 690 villages referred to above. The half of this would be Rs. 1,46,090, whereas the summary demand for the same area was Rs. 1,44,253; but probably 80 per cent. is a low estimate. Generally speaking, however, it may be assumed that the assessment of 1859 did not fall far short of half of the existing assets at that time. The incidence of the demand was on an average Re. 1-4 per acre of cultivation throughout the district, the highest rate being Re. 1-8-2 in Ikauna and Hisampur, and the lowest Re. 0-14 in Nanpara and Bhinga. The total demand for the whole district, including the subsequently-added pargana of Tulsipur, was Rs. 5,79,706.* Second summary settlement.

The first regular settlement of the district was commenced by Major E. G. Clark in 1865 and completed in 1872 by Mr. H. S. Boys. It was preceded by a professional survey begun in 1865, which was followed by a field survey. The most important feature, perhaps, of this settlement was the establishment of the settlement courts, and the formation of the permanent record of rights. The courts were open for the preferment of claims from the commencement of the settlement operations until March, 1871, a period of over five years. In all, 7,496 Settlement of 1869. Record of rights.

* *Vide* Appendix, Table IX.

claims were adjudicated, of which 1,154 referred to proprietary title, 1,832 to subsettlements, 3,338 to under-proprietary rights and 1,172 to shares and other minor claims. A large number of these cases were thrown out at first sight as the claims were wholly unfounded and unsupported; almost as many were purely formal, and on the whole the litigation was of a peculiarly mild character. We have already dealt in the preceding chapter with the claims to subsettlement and under-proprietary rights. One reason that they were so few is that in the large Kapurthala estate the agents made it known that the only chance of an under-proprietor obtaining anything from them lay in looking to the agents and not to the courts, where they resisted every claim to the utmost. The claims to full proprietary right were very few, and only 111 out of 1,154 preferred were successful. Out of 259 villages settled in 1859 with others than taluqdars, 10 were decreed to taluqdars and 35 were adjudged the property of Government. In all, only 47 villages in the whole district changed hands, and even then the mutations were more apparent than real; for in the case of 18 villages comprised in one estate, which was leased at the summary settlement to a merely titular holder, the real owners were restored to possession, while of the 35 villages decreed to Government, 24 were held as Government property and were leased out as such at the summary settlement, and only 11 were decreed away from those who held them in 1859.

Assessment.

The whole of the district was assessed by Major Clark, with the exception of Dharmanpur and the trans-Rapti portion of Bhinga, where Mr. Boys completed the work. The assessment was made and reported by parganas, but these were divided into circles, selected topographically and numbering twenty-eight in all. Major Clark then proceeded to fix rent rates, testing the entries in the rent-rolls and the returns given by the managers with the results ascertained by personal examination. These rates were applied to the natural soils as recorded, except in Hisampur, where a single rate was used for all grain-rented land, the regular rent rates being applied to the cash-paying areas only. The assets obtained on this basis formed the main guide for the assessment; but this was frequently modified by

the observation and experience of the Settlement Officer. In the portion assessed by Mr. Boys grain-rents were almost universal, so that there was no possibility of extracting rent-rates from the village papers. Consequently he endeavoured to ascertain the average annual value of the outturn in each class of soil, and thus obtained rates which tallied approximately with the other lists. The revised assessment made on these principles was Rs. 10,01,656, including Tulsipur and excluding the increase on the quit rent estates held by the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala imposed for the purposes of cesses. Thus the rent increase on the summary settlement amounted to about Rs. 4,22,000, or somewhat over 72 per cent.

Second regular settlement.

The second regular settlement of the district began in November, 1896, when Mr. J. A. Norrie was appointed Settlement Officer. Operations were interrupted by his death in the following April, when he was succeeded by Mr. P. Harrison. The work was finished in three years, the last assessment, that of pargana Dharmanpur, being reported in August 1899. The preliminary work of survey was effected by the patwaris under professional supervision in the cold weather of 1894. There was no regular revision of records, such a work not being needed in a district where the tenures are so simple and subordinate rights few. The total cost of the settlement was only Rs. 44 per square mile of the area exclusive of the reserved forests; this is a very low figure and compares favourably with that of most districts. At the preceding settlement it amounted to nearly Rs. 159 per square mile. The settlement remains in force for periods varying in the case of different parganas from 29 to 31 years. In the Kaisarganj tahsíl it will expire on the 30th June, 1928; in Bahraich on the same day of 1929; and in Nanpara on the same date in 1930. The settlement was sanctioned for the full period in all cases except the Ambhapur estate, where it was made for fifteen years only, on account of the falsification of the rent-roll by the proprietor.* In this case the settlement will fall in on the 30th June, 1912.

Progress since 1869.

With regard to the progress made since the preceding settlement, Mr. Harrison writes:†—"The district has enjoyed a

* G. O. No. $\frac{2734}{I-228B.}$ of 9th October 1897. | † Final Report, p. 16.

period of peaceful prosperity which has enabled it to continue the recovery already commenced between annexation and the first regular settlement. It has escaped serious agricultural calamities and has been brought in touch with distant markets by the opening of the railway. The cultivated area and the double-cropped area have both greatly extended, while the more valuable crops of maize and wheat are grown in immensely increased areas. Population is also filling up gradually, but there is still room for many more tenants in the upland portion of the district where land still remains to be reclaimed and holdings are comparatively large. The landlords are principally wealthy men who have the capital and the intelligence to develop their estates. The tenants include a good leaven of the best classes and are, as a rule, contented and well-to-do. Prices have risen as elsewhere in the provinces." "Since 1894, as a consequence of flood and famine in other parts of the country, prices have received a further impetus, which, however, cannot be confidently expected to have a lasting effect. The maize-growing tracts especially have benefited exceedingly by the high prices in the famine period. The district, as a whole, may be described as prosperous and progressing, and it may be expected that as the population increases so much further progress will be made that the majority of landlords will almost forget the large enhancements which have now been made."

The assesss ment.

The feature in the assessment which may first be noted is that separate circle or standard rates were deduced for high and low-caste tenants holding at cash rents, and a third set of rates for the grain-rented area. The standard rentals at circle rates thus consist, first, of the valuation of the cash-rented holdings of low-caste tenants by low-caste rates applied to the classified soil areas; secondly, to a similar valuation of the cash-rented holdings of high-caste tenants, and of the assumption area other than grain-rented land, at high-caste rates; and lastly of a valuation of the grain-rented area at special grain rates. The most important point was the method of obtaining rates for this valuation of the large grain-rented areas, and as it was suggested that an average of the recorded rent-rolls over a series of years would probably not give too high a basis for assessment,

a very careful examination was made, with the result that "so great a correspondence was found in the records of villages of the same class, so consistently did the income vary with fluctuations of seasons and prices, that it was impossible to resist the conclusion that the returns of grain rents are in the main accurate and can be relied on as a basis for the valuation of grain-rented areas."* The average was taken for twelve years, and the rates were pitched somewhat below the actuals in order to allow a margin for arrears, and for receipts from customary cesses included in the demand, which are not assessable to revenue.† Rents in general have already been dealt with: the treatment of the recorded cash rents presented no special difficulty except in the Ambhapur villages.

The area assessed.

The assessable area was not easily ascertained, as was unavoidable in a district where so much of the cultivation is new and some of it not well established. In Dharmanpur, for instance, a most backward and precarious tract, the assessment could only be made on the areas that were determined as normally safe after an examination of the returns for a number of years. The holdings of the district include large areas of fallow, and the rental of this is often an unstable asset. Further, the reclamations are often too great to be permanently maintained, especially when they are in inferior soil. An endeavour was made to determine the fair stable area which could be cultivated regularly from year to year and for which rent could be regularly paid. In all, 686,660 acres were assessed, which exceeds the cultivated area at survey to a small extent, but is below the average of the preceding five years.

The new revenue.

The rental assets were determined at Rs. 25,18,251, to which was added Rs. 25,921 as *sayar* income, while Rs. 51,183 were deducted for improvements, giving a total of Rs. 24,95,989. The assessment was made at 45·26 per cent. of the assets, giving a revenue of Rs. 11,29,595, and showing, with an incidence of Re. 1·66 per acre of cultivation, an enhancement of 40·42 per cent. on the expiring demand. Excluding nominal assessments, the increase is 41·18 per cent.—a high figure, but not calculated to retard in

* Final Report, p. 10.

† *Vide Sup.*, Ch. III, p. 93.

any way the progress of the district, and inevitable under the rapid improvement already shown. Further, the rise was moderated by a system of progressive enhancements, the increase for the first five years being 25·7 per cent. rising to 35·2 per cent. in the second five years, and reaching the full figure in the eleventh year. The increase was greatest in the estates of Payagpur, Nanpara, Nawabganj-Aliabad, and the temporarily-settled portions of the Kapurthala property, but in every case the assessment was made at a moderate proportion only of the assets. Perhaps the greatest sufferer is the Nawab of Nawabganj-Aliabad, for cultivation has practically reached its limits on his property, and there is no great prospect of an enhancement of the already high rents. The only large estate in which an actual increase has been made in the demand is that of the Raja of Mallanpur, whose property lies in the precarious and alluvial tracts near the junction of the Sarju and the Ghagra, and along the banks of the latter, and has, if anything deteriorated since the former settlement.

Sayar.

It remains to explain the meaning of the term "*sayar*". This is given to manorial dues, the principal items from which such income is derived in the lowland tracts being grazing, thatching grass, reeds and fish. In the upland portion of the district there is a substantial income from the Ikauna forests owned by the Kapurthala estate, from mahua trees in the forests of Nawabganj-Aliabad and elsewhere, and from fish and reeds in the few lakes and jhîls. The term also includes the receipts from a portion of the fallow, which is regularly let for grazing, and which were taken out of the cash rental and transferred to this head, to which they properly belong. Care was taken, however, to add no more than a moderate estimate of the average receipts in every case where they were important.

The permanently-settled estates.

The permanently-settled area in this district is very large, amounting to 335,695 acres, or nearly 20 per cent. of the entire area. Of this 203,593 acres belong to the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala and the remainder to the Maharaja of Balrampur. The former received among several grants as a reward for loyal services the confiscated estates of Baundi and Bhitauli, which were made over to him at a perpetual rate of payment, equivalent to

half the summary assessment. The Bhitauli estate now belongs to the Bara Banki district; but the large amount remaining only pays an annual revenue of Rs. 48,943, which represents an incidence of Re. 0-3-10 per acre of the total area. The Maharaja of Balrampur holds 132,102 acres in perpetual settlement; but he pays the full demand as assessed at the first regular settlement, amounting to Rs. 1,23,030, and representing an incidence of Re. 0-14-10 per acre.

Their value.

With regard to the nature of these grants, we may again quote Mr. Boys:* "The circumstances under which these orders were passed are remarkable as indicating the very dim light that had penetrated the India Office at a period so late as 1870, on the subject of perpetual assessments and their ultimate effect on the finances of the country. When the original orders regarding these rewards estates were communicated to the five loyal taluqdars, a badly-worded sentence rendered it doubtful whether these noblemen were entitled to hold these properties at the full revised assessment or at that assessment less 10 per cent. The Chief Commissioner, in submitting the point for the orders of the Government of India, recommended that the full revised demand should be levied, but that this assessment should be perpetual. The Government of India in sanctioning this proposal remarked that though it appeared that the taluqdars would get under it something more than was originally intended, still the difference was not very important. The Secretary of State also, in giving his adherence to the proposal, clearly was of opinion that its financial effect did not differ materially from that of the orders as they originally stood. When, however, it is considered that thirty years hence these estates will probably be yielding a rental not less than 50 per cent. in excess of that now assumed, the loss to Government and the extent of the additional bounty that has been conferred on the loyal grantees may be imagined." That Mr. Boys' forecast was correct has been proved by the examination of the assets made at the last settlement in order to determine the annual value for the purpose of fixing the cesses. The gross assets were calculated at Rs. 7,60,592, whereas according to the original assessments they were only Rs. 4,41,832. Thus the

* Settlement Report, p. 179.

advantage of the permanent settlement is already over two lakhs of rupees per annum to the estates concerned. In 1897 it was computed that the Kapurthala estate alone benefits to the extent of Rs. 1,55,000 annually.

Cesses. In the temporarily-settled estates cesses are calculated automatically at a fixed percentage of the revenue. In the permanently-settled portion of the district, however, it was necessary to frame a nominal assessment for this purpose. The result of this was a nominal revenue of Rs. 3,73,750, being 49·14 per cent. of the assets. The total amount paid as cesses in 1902 was Rs. 2,19,315, or 16 per cent. on the nominal revenue demand. Cesses were not unknown in Nawabi times, although they did not assume the same proportions then as now. The ordinary dues and perquisites payable by the landowners were five in number, and amounted to about four or five per cent. of the revenue. These payments, however, instead of being expended for the good of the district in which they were levied, merely went to enrich the collector and his treasurer. The former claimed a cess known as *behri*, a percentage varying from one to two per cent. on the revenue; the *qabuliatana*, a fee of one or two rupees per village in small estates, and one or two gold mohars in each *taluqa*, paid when the engagement for the estate was signed; and a similar payment known as *bhent*, varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 in small estates, and from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 in the larger taluqas. The treasurer claimed two cesses; one was called *sirf khazana*, and was the discount which he charged upon the old coin in which the payments were necessarily made, the revenue which was paid into the Lucknow treasury being only received in that of the most recent issue of the mint; the discount was a quarter anna in the rupee. The other was known as *rasadi*, and amounted to six annas per cent.

Income and expenditure. The total revenue of the district from all sources in the year 1901 was Rs. 13,73,800. The great bulk of this, which, however, excludes the forest revenues, consisted of the land-revenue collections. Next came stamps, with Rs. 1,27,500; excise, with Rs. 70,600; and income-tax, which yielded over Rs. 20,000. The remainder consists of the rent of Government villages and lands, Rs. 6,750 and Law and Justice, Rs. 5,060. The expenditure

was Rs. 1,27,000 for the same period. Of this, the land-revenue and land records establishments absorbed Rs. 99,000; medical, Rs. 13,500; and Law and Justice, Rs. 7,500. The remainder came chiefly under the heads of the stamp, excise, and Government estates establishments. Thus the expenditure is only 9·23 per cent. of the income, and even this is higher than usual, as the temporary Settlement Department has now concluded its labours. The expenditure, however, does not include the cost of the police force, which is charged to provincial revenues, and amounts to about Rs. 1,82,000 annually.

For the purposes of police administration the district is divided into twelve circles. It has been recently proposed to increase the number to sixteen, and this will involve a redistribution of the areas. At the present time there are police-stations at the three tahsíl headquarters, the pargana capitals of Bhinga, Ikauna and Fakhrpur, and at Payagpur, Malhipur, Sisaiya, Motipur, Khairighat and Sujauli. The circles in no case correspond with the pargana or tahsíl boundaries, an inconvenient arrangement that might well be remedied. The Nanpara tahsíl is divided up among no less than eight circles, and Bahraich and Kaisarganj among six each. In the Bahraich tahsíl there are stations at Bahraich, Payagpur, Bhinga and Ikauna. The Bahraich police-circle comprises part of Bahraich, and also extends into the parganas of Hisampur, Fakhrpur and Nanpara. The Payagpur circle consists of parts of the Bahraich and Ikauna parganas, and also a large portion of Hisampur. The Bhinga circle comprises a part of Bhinga, the whole of Tulsipur and a few villages of Bahraich. The Ikauna circle belongs solely to this tahsíl, but is divided between the parganas of Ikauna, Bhinga and Bahraich. The rest of the tahsíl, consisting of only six villages of Bahraich and 28 villages of Bhinga, is assigned to the Nanpara and Malhipur police-stations. In the Nanpara tahsíl there are stations at Nanpara, Motipur, Malhipur, Khairighat and Sujauli. The Nanpara circle lies in the parganas of Nanpara and Charda, with one village of Bahraich. The Motipur circle consists of 69 villages of Nanpara, half Dharmanpur and a small portion of Charda. Khairighat comprises a large part of Nanpara and twelve villages of Fakhrpur. Malhipur

Police-stations.

covers the greater part of Charda, parts of Nanpara and Bhinga and five villages of Bahraich. The Sujauli circle lies wholly in Dharmanpur. In the Kaisarganj tahsíl there are stations at Kaisarganj, Fakhrpur and Sisaiya. The first comprises the bulk of Hisampur and six villages of Fakhrpur. The Fakhrpur circle consists of 122 villages of pargana Fakhrpur and 51 of Hisampur; and the Sisaiya circle the rest of Fakhrpur, excluding the 12 Khairighat villages. Instances of such confusion are common, but they are nowhere greater than in this district.

Police force.

The regular police force of Bahraich consists of a district Superintendent of police, a reserve inspector, a visiting inspector, 30 sub-inspectors, 12 head constables and 161 men. In 1873 there were only eight stations, there being none at Khairighat, Sujauli, Malhipur and Fakhrpur; but the strength was much greater, amounting to 390 in all. There was then one member of the regular police to every nine square miles and 2,590 inhabitants. At present the figures are one to every 12·9 square miles and 5,179 inhabitants. These figures exclude the municipal police of Bahraich, Nanpara and Bhinga, who number 61 in all; and the rural police or village chaukidars, amounting to 2,153 men. The rural police are now paid by Government out of the Oudh rural police rate. Formerly his position was altogether anomalous. He was paid either by the landlord in cash or, as was very commonly the case, by the cultivators at the rate of so much grain per plough, the value of the same being taken into account by the landlord when he paid him his wages. This was a most unsatisfactory arrangement, as it rendered the chaukidar a servant to all intents and purposes of the landlord, and also frequently of the very cultivators.

Jail.

There is one jail in the district, at Bahraich, which is under the charge of the Civil Surgeon. The present building is of the ordinary pattern, and was erected in 1860. It took the place of an earlier building, which was employed from annexation to 1859, when it was condemned on account of the unhealthiness of the situation. This jail was the only regular institution of its kind in the whole of Oudh, outside Lucknow.

Crime.

The criminal work of the district is fairly light. The figures given in the appendix to this volume show the details with

regard to the number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of the more important crimes, and also the figures of cognizable crime since 1898.* These figures sufficiently explain themselves and call for little comment. It will be noticed that the number of offences against property is proportionately small, while the more heinous offences against the person are fairly common. The district superintendent of police in 1903 remarks that, with a few exceptions, the criminal statistics of the past ten years present no striking features. These exceptions may be briefly mentioned. Dacoity occurs not uncommonly, the average number of convictions obtained for this crime and for robbery being about fourteen annually. These dacoities are sometimes of a serious nature, as armed gangs have occasionally harassed the district, their occurrence being partly due to the fact that Bahraich borders on Nepal, the latter territory affording a ready means of escape. Murder is fairly prevalent: the returns showing an annual average of eight cases. Rioting is another form of crime frequently indulged in by the inhabitants, the average number of persons convicted for this offence since 1898 being over sixty. Grievous hurt, too, is a common accompaniment of rioting, the average number of cases falling under this head being about 72. The commonest offences are, as usual, house-breaking and petty thefts. These are always frequent among agricultural communities and in this district are rendered easier by the fact that a great number of the houses are only built of thatch, and where there are mud walls a thatched hurdle is generally used as a door. Arson is a favourite offence, especially among bad characters, and is generally committed in return for evidence given. Considering the nature of the district, cattle theft occurs but rarely; the returns show an average of over forty cases annually brought to convictions, but there has been a great decrease of late years, and there are no professional cattle thieves or receivers in the district. Cattle poisoning for the sake of obtaining the skin appears to be unknown.

Excise. Distillery system.

The distillery system prevails throughout the district, except in the northern portions of the Nanpara and Bahraich tahsíls, where the outstill system is still in force. There is one

* Appendix, Tables VII and VIII.

distillery at the district headquarters, with twelve stills, turning out 21,713 gallons of liquor on an average, from the figures of the three years ending in 1902. There appears to have been a considerable decrease in this direction during the past thirty years, for the estimated average in 1875 was over 50,000 gallons annually. There are 114 shops managed under the distillery system, or one to every 23·5 square miles of area. There are also two shops licensed to sell English liquor, paying fees to the amount of Rs. 108 yearly. Most of the liquor is distilled from mahua, which is the most popular, as it is also the cheapest. The spirit distilled from molasses is of two kinds, that obtained from gur being more expensive than that made from shira. All these are commonly used, but no figures are available to show the proportions in which they are manufactured. Formerly the duty varied according to the strength, but at the present time only two strengths are recognised. Proof liquor pays a still-head duty of Rs. 2 per gallon, and under-proof liquor, which varies from 23 to 27 degrees below proof, Re. 1-8 per gallon.

Outstills.

The outstills are 54 in number, and pay annual license fees, amounting on an average to about Rs. 12,700. In addition to these, 50 licenses are held by the Tharus of the tarai for the manufacture of rice-liquor, the fee in each case being one rupee. The price of country liquor necessarily varies with the strength at which it is issued by the retail vendor; but it is deserving of notice that in Nawabi times eight bottles holding from ten to twelve chhataks a-piece of first class liquor sold for the rupee, which is about four times the average price of the present day.

Opium.

Bahraich has never been a great opium-growing district. Almost all the poppy cultivation is confined to the Kaisarganj tahsíl; but even there the opium produced is not of a good quality. As in the adjoining district of Gonda, where an enormous amount of inferior opium is produced, the soil does not seem suited to this crop. The average amount of cultivation of poppy between 1860 and 1870 was 3,000 bighas, although it must be remembered that the operations of the agency were withdrawn for two of those years, the actual

average being about 3,750 bighas, with an annual outturn of 525 maunds. During the ten years ending 1901, the average cultivation of poppy was 12,203 bighas, showing a considerable increase, but at the same time the average annual produce was only 693 maunds, or two sers two chhataks to the acre—a very poor result. For this the cultivator is paid at the rate of Rs. 5 per ser for all opium delivered at Bahraich. The value of the average produce is Rs. 12-13-6 per standard bigha. The great diminution in the outturn during the past thirty years seems to be due to the cultivation of inferior land. The cultivation of poppy finds favour with the tenants on account of the advances made by the Opium Department, which keep the cultivators in cash at a rather trying period of the year.

Consumption of opium.

Opium is sold retail at the tahsíls of Bahraich, Nanpara and Kaisarganj. For the ten years preceding 1871 the average receipts were about Rs. 4,160, showing a total consumption of 260 sers. It was then observed that the demand was on the increase, and this view is borne out by more recent figures. For the four years ending 1901 the average receipts were Rs. 31,450, and the consumption about 2,000 sers. The consumers are mainly Muhammadans, who chiefly reside in the towns of Nanpara and Bahraich. There is a prevalent idea that opium is an antidote to fever, and that is probably true to some extent is illustrated by the fact that opium is more generally consumed in malarious tracts than elsewhere. There is an Assistant stationed at Bahraich for the administration of the Department.

Income-tax.

Income-tax was first introduced soon after annexation, but abolished in 1874. In 1873 it yielded, at the rate of six pies per rupee, the sum of Rs. 13,022 paid by 184 persons, of whom 55 were in trade or bankers, one was a lawyer, three were in service and 125 were connected with the land as owners or occupiers. The tax was reintroduced under Act II of 1886. The figures for the whole district and the tahsíls since 1890 will be found in the appendix.* In 1901 the number of assessees was 845, of whom 60 were in service and the rest in trade and other professions. The income from this source, as well as the number of assessees, will be greatly reduced by the recent

* Appendix, Tables XIII and XIV.

orders of Government, under which all incomes under Rs. 1,000 are exempted from taxation.

Stamps.

Nothing need be said under the head of income from stamps, as the figures given in the appendix are sufficiently illustrative.* The average annual receipts from all sources for the ten years ending 1902 are about Rs. 1,02,000, non-judicial stamps representing nearly 25 per cent. The figures naturally fluctuate from year to year, but no marked increase is perceptible.

Registration.

The Registrar of the district is the Judge of Gonda, and as the returns are only given for the whole judgeship, we have no detailed figures for Bahraich. There are at present four registration offices, located at each tahsíl headquarters and at Bhinga. Formerly there were others at Charda, Ikauna and Fakhrpur, but the first two were abolished in 1895 and the last in 1899. The total number of documents registered for the five years ending 1901 averages 2,060, and the returns show but little variation. The receipts for the same period amounted on an average to Rs. 4,027 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,029.

Post-office.

A list of all the post-offices in the district will be found in the appendix to this volume. There are in all 31 offices, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 10,530 and Rs. 2,840 for the Imperial and District posts respectively. The general administration and control of these offices rests with the Imperial Postal Department, but the charges for the District offices are met by the district dâk cess. The pay of the sub-postmaster and one postman at Bhinga is also paid from the Imperial budget. The head station is at Bahraich, from which the post goes by rail and road daily to the suboffices, and thence to the branch offices. The district post goes by road except to Matera, where there is a railway station. Formerly there were three Imperial lines running from Nanpara and Bahraich to Bahramghat and Lucknow, to Payagpur, Gonda and Fyzabad, and to Sítapur *viâ* Chahlarighat. With the exception of Nanpara and Bahraich, up to 1873 there were no Imperial offices, the 15 others being under local control. They were located at the police-stations and at other convenient places selected by the Settlement Officer.

* Appendix, Table XII.

Local Self-Government in this district is represented by the municipalities and the District Board. There are no towns administered under Act XX of 1856. The municipalities are three in number, Bahraich, Nanpara and Bhinga. The last is a poor place, and it has been proposed to abolish the Municipal Board, and instead to administer the town under chapter XII of Act I of 1900. Details of the administration will be found in the articles on the several towns and the statements of income and expenditure in the appendix to this volume.* The principal form of taxation is an octroi tax on imports in Bahraich and Nanpara, a tax on weighmen in Bahraich levied at the rate of Rs. 12 per annum per weighman, and a house-tax in Bhinga, at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the annual rental value of each house and building. To this is added a horse and wheel tax, at the rate of four annas per horse and eight annas per vehicle. There is no trade in Bhinga, and the institution of an octroi would not be feasible. The municipalities of Bahraich and Nanpara are well managed and in a financially good position. Municipalities.

The District Board, constituted under Act XIV of 1883, consists of 13 members, of whom the District Magistrate is chairman and the three subdivisional officers are appointed by virtue of their office, the remaining nine members being elected. The statement of income and expenditure will be found in the appendix.† The work of the Board covers a large field, the most important departments being the medical arrangements, education, pounds, and the upkeep of the local roads and ferries. The last have been already dealt with in Chapter II. District Board.

There are at the present time nine Government and three private dispensaries in the district, almost all of which are of fairly recent origin. In 1863 there were dispensaries at Bahraich and Hisampur, the latter being a branch institution considered especially necessary on account of the unhealthiness of the district. At that time Bahraich and Kheri alone of all the Oudh districts possessed more than one dispensary, and the same arrangement continued in force for some 15 years. In 1902 the Government dispensaries comprised, in addition to the Sadr Dispensaries.

* Appendix, Table XVI. | † Appendix, Table XV.

hospital at Bahraich, those at Bhinga, Payagpur, Ikauna, Kaisarganj, Nanpara, Motipur and Sujauli, and the female hospital at Bahraich. The Payagpur dispensary was built and endowed by the present Raja, and was opened in 1894 by the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner, Sir Charles Crosthwaite. The private dispensaries are those at Baundi, maintained by the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala; at Charda, supported by the Maharaja of Balrampur; and the dispensary at the Saiyid Salar Dargah, which is under the management of the Dargah committee. No returns are forthcoming for these private institutions, but they do very good work and are much appreciated. In the Government dispensaries the average number of in-patients for the four years ending 1902 was 708, the figures being highest for the Bahraich, Bhinga and the female hospitals. The out-door patients for the same period averaged 75,200, the heaviest work falling on the Bahraich, Nanpara, Bhinga and Kaisarganj institutions. Some idea of the usefulness of the dispensaries may be gathered from the fact that 92·1 per cent. of the patients were cured, and only ·031 per cent. died in hospital, the remainder either ceasing to attend or being no better for treatment. The growth of their popularity may be estimated from the above figures compared with those of 1870 to 1874, when the average annual attendance at the two dispensaries was only 8,127 persons. The medical charge of the district is in the hands of the Civil Surgeon, under whom there are three Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Sadr, Payagpur and Bhinga dispensaries and a sufficient number of hospital assistants and compounders. The cost is defrayed from funds provided by the District Board and private endowments.

Education.

The management of the educational institutions of the district is one of the most important functions of the District Board. Since annexation, education has made great strides. In 1863 there was no zila school, its place being taken by the Kapurthala school at Bahraich, to which a grant of Rs. 200 per mensem was made by Government. This school had then 132 pupils on its rolls, and was reported to be in a very flourishing condition. At the present time there are no less than seven schools in which English is taught. The High school at Bahraich

is the most important: in it about 100 boys are instructed by eight masters in English, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Urdu and Nagri. There are two branches of this school in Bahraich, with 140 pupils and six masters, in which Urdu, Nagri and English are taught. The other English schools are those at Baundi and Ikauna, supported by the Kapurthala estate and at Bhinga and Nanpara, which are maintained by the taluqdars. Another anglo-vernacular school will shortly be opened at Payagpur. It will be endowed and furnished by the Raja at his own cost. The foundation stone was laid by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir J. J. Digges LaTouche, on the 14th of March 1903.

Vernacular schools.

There are two Government vernacular town schools, at Kaisarganj and at Ghulamalipura in Bahraich. The former has 115 boys and six masters, and the latter 120 boys and five masters. A similar school is maintained by the American Mission in muhalla Sparkesganj at Bahraich. It has 180 pupils and six masters, and costs about Rs. 150 per mensem, part of which is defrayed from a Government grant. A list of all the Government and aided village schools will be found in the appendix. With regard to the unaided indigenous schools maintained by Pandits and Maulvis, it is difficult to obtain any reliable returns, as the numbers vary from year to year. In Bahraich itself there are two important Sanskrit and Islamia schools in the Sparkesganj and Qazipura muhallas, supported by private subscriptions and a contribution from the Municipality. Female education makes but little progress, as there is only one aided girls' school in the Khattripura muhalla of Bahraich, with 22 Musalmani scholars.

Literacy.

At the last census the total number of literate persons was 32,979, of whom 629 were females. This gives a proportion of 3·13 per cent. of the population, which is somewhat above the general average for the United Provinces. The proportion is highest in the case of Hindus, the figures being 3·22 per cent. as against 2·65 per cent. for Musalmans. The progress of education is illustrated by the fact that the proportion of literate males has increased from 3·6 per cent. in 1881 to 4·7 per cent. in 1891 and 5·9 per cent. at the last census, Bahraich thus showing a greater improvement than any other district of Oudh. Female education, too, has improved, the number rising from ·04 per cent.

in 1881 to ·16 in 1901. Over half the educated male population are literate in Hindi only. More than 10,400 of the remainder know both Urdu and Hindi, but generally are more proficient in Hindi, and about 4,000 know Urdu only. The number of persons literate in English is 714, of whom 50 are females. The latter generally are literate in Hindi, but a fair proportion know Urdu also.

Pounds. The average income from cattle pounds for the ten years ending 1902 is about Rs. 8,750. The details for each year will be found in the appendix.* They constitute an important source of income in this district, as is only natural on account of the large areas of reserved forest and the number of cattle which are kept in large herds by breeders and graziers. There are in all 16 pounds in the district, of which those at Payagpur and Ikauna police-stations and the forest pounds of Gulra and Tal Baghora in pargana Bhinga are in the Bahraich tahsíl; those at Kaisarganj, Jarwal, Fakhrpur and Sisaiya are in tahsíl Kaisarganj; while the rest are in Nanpara. These are, in pargana Nanpara, at the police-stations of Nanpara and Khairighat, at Murtiha in the forest, and at Chaudhrigaon on the Nepal frontier in pargana Charda at Malhipur police-station, and at Abdullahganj in the forest; and in Dharmanpur at the Sujauli police-station in the Government estate, and at the railway station of Katarnianghat.

* *Vide* Appendix, Table XV.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

LITTLE is known of the history of the district before the invasion by the Musalmans. The orthodox legend connects the name of the district with Brahma, who is said to have chosen it as his own kingdom, and calling together a number of Rishis to have established his worship here in the Ghandarvavan of the epics; the place was thus called Brahmaich, the assembly of Brahma. At Hathiya Kund, twelve miles east of Bhinga, is a high mound of considerable extent, covered with broken bricks and fragments of sculpture, which is popularly believed to have been the site of one of the cities of Raja Karna mentioned in the Mahabharat. The district appears to fall within the tracts called Uttara or northern Kosala and Gaura, the modern Gonda, which formed part of the kingdom of Ajodhya north of the Ghagra, the former of which, according to the Vayu Purana, was governed by Lava, son of Rama. It was certainly occupied during the Buddhist period, as the remains at Tandwa and Charda indicate. Sir Alexander Cunningham* identified Tandwa in pargana Ikauna with the birthplace of Kasyapa Buddha, where his ashes were also buried, which Fa-Hian called Towai,† and which Hwen Thsiang visited, though he does not give the name of the place.‡ Major Vost has pointed out§ that the Towai of the Chinese pilgrim is probably the Setavyánagar of the Buddhist books as the same legend is told of the skeleton not becoming disjointed after cremation. The identification depends, however, on the acceptance of Sahet Mahet in the Gonda district as the remains of Sravasti

Legendary.

The Buddhists.

* C. A. S. R., I., 248-250 and XI., 70-78.

† Beal, Buddhist Records, I., 48.

‡ Beal, l. c. II-13.

§ J. R. A. S. 1903, p. 513.

city, for which General Cunningham was also responsible. Nothing has been found at Tandwa which specifically connects it with Towai; but it is situated about nine miles west of Sahet Mahet, while Towai was 50 or 60 *li* west or north-west of Sravasti. In 1896 Mr. V. A. Smith* suggested that Charda in tahsíl Nanpara was a more probable site for Sravasti, and two years later he expressed the view† that the site of Sravasti lies about 15 miles north-east of Nepalganj Road railway station in the Nepal tarai, close to the Rapti river. One of the chief reasons for this new identification is the statement of the Chinese pilgrims that Kapilavastu lay south-east from Sravasti. The site of Kapilavastu can now be fixed with some certainty in the Nepal tarai north of Basti, owing to the discovery of pillar inscriptions of Asoka, and the locality thus fixed is east or north-east from Sahet Mahet. General Cunningham, however, found an inscribed image at Sahet Mahet which was originally erected at "Sávasti," according to its inscription, and Dr. Bloch‡ and Dr. Hoey have maintained that this is sufficient confirmation, while Mr. Smith is still convinced§ of the accuracy of his calculations, though the site he indicates has not been explored. The question has been further discussed in the Gazetteer of the Gonda district. It has been suggested by Dr. Fuhrer || that Ikauna, four miles north-west of Sahet Mahet, is the site of the place where, according to the pilgrims, 500 blind men recovered their sight through Buddha's spiritual power. They drove their staves into the ground, and these took root and became a forest which was called "Recovered Sight". The latter name has been restored by Julien to Aptanetravana and by Cunningham to Aptákshivana.¶ This identification also rests on the distance alone.

The Bhars.

Legend connects many remains of buildings, mounds and wells with the Bhars, and it has been suggested that the name Bahraich is connected with this tribe. In particular, the mound at Charda is said to have been the fort of the Bhar chieftain Suhal Deo or Suhriddhwaja of Gonda, the great opponent of

* Report on the remains near Kasia in the Gorakhpur district, p. 4, note 3.

† J. R. A. S., 1898, pp. 520 *et seq.*

‡ J. A. S. B., 1898, pp. 274 *et seq.*

§ J. R. A. S., 1900, pp. 1 *et seq.*

|| A. S. N. I., II, p. 249.

¶ Beal, l. c. I., 46 and II., 12.

Saiyid Salar Masaud, who is a historical personage, and the Hisampur pargana contains many sites traditionally ascribed to the Bhars. Who these Bhars were, remains a matter of conjecture. They seem to have been paramount throughout a large portion of Oudh for many centuries. Mr. Boys notes with surprise that not a trace of them was to be found in the district in his time, and adds that "the descendants of those who escaped the sword, and who did not migrate, must have either died out gradually or have been absorbed during the last six centuries in the rest of the population."* At the last census there were 1,144 Bhars in the district, but these belonged to the lowest order in the social scale, and their position is little better than that of mere serfs. They were, indeed, the special objects of Musalman animosity, the historians constantly referring to them as "the accursed Bartuh"; but persecuted as they undoubtedly were, it is hardly to be believed that the whole race was exterminated. It seems that many of them became merged in the Rajput and other races. This contention derives considerable support from the almost universal connection of the Bhars with the early history of the Rajput clans of Oudh and also from the conversion of Bhars into Ahirs noticed in the article on pargana Dalmau of the Rai Bareli district. Mr. Boys mentions a most significant fact in confirmation of this theory. "I may mention† a traditionary rite in the Raikwári families of this district, by which certain customary offices are always performed for the children of this caste by an Ahirin, the successor and representative of the widow of a Bhar Raja, who was slain by the founder of the Baundi house". This should be borne in mind when reading the early account of the Raikwars given below. The change of name is nothing surprising, for it was only natural that they should describe themselves otherwise than as Bhars, at a time when the admission of their identity was likely to prove fatal. A similar phenomenon may be observed to-day among the proclaimed criminal tribes of these provinces.

Suhal Deo or Sohel Deo was presumably a Bhar, although he is also described as a Tharu, a Kalhans, a Bais or even a Jain; probably because all of these at one time or other held sway Suhal Deo.

* Settlement Report, p. 19. | † Settlement Report p. 19.

in different parts of the Gonda district. He seems to have been the leading spirit in a large confederacy of independent nobles, whose sway extended from the hills to Sítapur on the west and Gorakhpur on the east. Suhal Deo is of importance as figuring largely in the local traditions of the district, and also in connection with the only historical events of those times affecting Bahraich of which we know the date.

Saiyid Salar.

This was the crescentade of Saiyid Salar Masaud, the nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni. The account of this extraordinary personage is derived from the 'Mirat-i-Masaudi', a historical romance by one Abd-ur-Rahman Chishti, written during the reign of Jahangir. The author claims as his authority a work known as the 'Tawarikh-i-Muhammadi' of one Mulla Muhammad Ghaznavi, a servant of the great Mahmud. He states that Masaud was born at Ajmir in 1015 and passed his youth in the field, accompanying his uncle and his father, Sálár Sáhu. At the age of sixteen he started on his invasion of Hindostan. He went by Multan to Dehli, and thence to Meerut, Kanauj and Satrikh in Bara Banki, where he established himself, sending out his lieutenants on every side to conquer and proselytize the country.

Marches to Bahraich.

He despatched Saiyid Saif-ud-din and Mian Rajab, the kotwal of the army, to Bahraich, which seems to have been a desolate country, for supplies had to be obtained from Siddhaur and Amethi.* A confederation of the nobles of Bahraich now threatened Masaud, and were pressing the army of Islam hard. Accordingly he marched thither and arrived in 1033 A.D. In the neighbourhood of the town was a tank with an image of the sun carved in stone on its banks, a shrine sacred in the eyes of all the unbelievers in India. Masaud, when he passed by it, said that he would like to have the spot for a dwelling-place, and often added that he would, through the power of the spiritual sun, destroy the worship of the material.†

Opposition of the Hindus.

The chieftains of the country were at first daunted by the presence of the young warrior, but gradually took heart and assembled in force on the banks of the Kosala or Kauriala. Masaud defeated them time after time, until the arrival of

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*E. H. I., II, 534.

† For the later legends about Saiyid Salar, see J.A.S.B. 1893. ...

Suhal Deo turned the tide of victory. Masaud was overthrown and slain with all his followers on the 18th day of Rajab-ul-Murajab in 424 Hijri or 1034 A.D. He was buried by his servants in the spot which he had chosen for his resting-place.

Ahma Nialta-gin.

Mr. Boys sees a connection between this invasion of Saiyid Salar and that of Ahmad Nialtagin, which also occurred in 1033. This expedition, as recorded in the Tarikh-i-Subuktagin of Abul Fazl Baihaqi in 1059,* reached Benares, but there is no mention of any attempt to subdue the country of Oudh. The coincidence of two raids proves nothing, nor is the similarity of their origin remarkable. There certainly seems no ground for the suggestion that the expedition of Masaud was 'perhaps a part of the invasion undertaken by Ahmad, a reputed son of Mahmud.' †

The e Musal man G ernor

Whatever may have been the effects of the early Musalman raids into this district, it is clear that the Muhammadan rulers did not obtain any permanent hold of the country for some time. It was not till the middle of the thirteenth century that any sort of government was established in the districts north of the Ghagra. One of the first Governors of Oudh was Malik Nasir-ud-din Muhammad, the eldest son of Altamsh, who received the appointment in 1226 A.D. Minhaj-us-Siraj, the author of the 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri,'‡ states that this prince "overthrew the accursed Bhars under whose hands and swords more than one hundred and twenty thousand Musalmans had received martyrdom; he overthrew the rebel infidels of Oudh and brought a body of them into submission." It was doubtless under his auspices that the first colonies of Muhammadans settled in the south of the Bahraich district.

The A saris.

These early colonists were the Ansaris, who, after expelling the Bhars, settled in Pachamba, Hisampur and Tawakkulpur. In the last-mentioned village they are said to have built an imposing fortress with fifty-two towers. The village of Hisampur was formerly known as Puraini, and is said to have been the stronghold of the Bhar Raja, Puran Mal, who, according to the tradition, was overthrown by Hisam-ul-Haq, a comrade

* E. H. I., II, 53, *et seq.*

† Settlement Report, p. 22.

‡ E. H. I., II, 329.

of Saiyid Salar. It is more probable, however, that the name of Hisampur was bestowed on the place out of compliment to Malik Hisam-ud-din Tughlaq, who was governor of Oudh about the year 1240 A.D.* The Ansaris are said to have occupied and brought under cultivation some two hundred and fifty villages in all.

The younger Nasir-ud-din.

In 1242 A.D. Ala-ud-din Masaud, the son of Rukn-ud-din, came to the throne, and one of his first acts was to release from prison his uncle Nasir-ud-din, the younger brother of the former prince of that name, and appoint him in charge of Bahraich.† He brought with him his mother, and "in that country and in the hills he fought many battles with the infidels. Under his kind rule Bahraich attained great prosperity. The fame of victorious and successful government spread in all parts of Hindostan, so that the princes and nobles who were disgusted with the rule of Ala-ud-din sent letters to him pressing him to come to the capital."‡ This he did in 1246, starting from Bahraich in a litter and disguised as a woman. He ascended the throne immediately on his arrival at Dehli. When established, he did not forget his friends, for he summoned Jalal-ud-din Kashani from Oudh to take up the office of qázi, and soon afterwards, in 1253, Shams-ud-din of Bahraich was honoured in the same way. §

Bahraich a separate government.

It is clear that at this time Bahraich was a separate government from that of Oudh, for Imad-ud-din Rihán, the disgraced Wazir of Sultan Nasir-ud-din, was relegated to his fief of Bahraich in 1254 A.D., while at the same time Oudh was held by Kutlugh Khan.|| Taking advantage of his distance from the court, the ex-minister spent his time of exile in hatching plots against his sovereign. In consequence of this, the fief was given to Malik Taj-ud-din Sanjar, although he was unable for some time to assume office, till his escape from confinement at Ajodhya, where he had been held in custody by Kutlugh Khan, the friend of the former governor. On arriving at Bahraich he put Imad-ud-din to death.

* Tabaqat-i-Nasiri. E. H. I., Vol. II.
† E. H. I., II, 344.
‡ E. H. I., II, 345.
§ E. H. I., II, 352.
|| E. H. I., II, 354 and 373.

The district at this period was probably for the most part forest, cultivation being confined almost wholly to the low-land tract which forms the valley of the Ghagra and Sarju. It seems probable that about this time the old city of Dogaon was founded on the edge of the central table-land and close to the Sarju. Its importance as a mart in the days of Akbar and the size of the place make it probable that Dogaon dated at least from the flourishing days of Nasir-ud-din. For a description of the site, reference may be made to the article on Dogaon. **Dogaon.**

The history of the district from 1250 to 1340 A.D. is practically a blank. The Ansaris were consolidating their power in the south, but the Bhars were evidently not yet crushed, for as late as the end of the fourteenth century Bhar chieftains held sway both in Hisampur and Fakhrpur. In 1340, Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq came to Bahraich on a visit to the tomb of Saiyid Salar,* and at the same time he conferred on the Saiyids the first of the series of grants from which sprang the great taluqdari estates of the district. **Bahraich in the fourteenth century.**

The ancestor of the Jarwal Saiyids was one Saiyid Abu Talib, who fled from Persia with his family to Khorasan from Changiz Khan. He thence came to Lahore, where he died. His son, Aziz-ud-din, came to Dehli in 1286 A.D., and his son, Ala-ud-din, thence went eastwards into Oudh, taking up his residence at Bado Sarai in Bara Banki. He was succeeded by his two sons, Jalal-ud-din and Jamal-ud-din, of whom Jalal-ud-din was unjustly put to death by the Sultan Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq. The latter, by way of amends, gave Jamal-ud-din a grant of 25,000 bighas of land, revenue-free, in Barhauli, and the same area in Jarauli of Bahraich. The grantee at once established himself in Barhauli, but owing to the opposition of the Bhars he was unable at first to make good his claim to Jarauli. The story goes that Saiyid Zikria, the son of Jamal-ud-din, obtained possession by stratagem of the Bhar fort of Jarauli, then held by a Raja Chhatarsal, in the year 1340 A.D., a date which significantly coincides with that of the visit of Muhammad bin Tughlaq to Bahraich. **Saiyids of Jarwal.**

*E. H. I., III, p. 249.

Firoz Shah and Bahraich.

The next reign, that of Firoz Shah, is of considerable importance in connection with the history of Bahraich, for this monarch was indirectly responsible for the establishment of the Janwar power in this district. Shams-i-Siraj Afif, the author of the Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi, tells us that the route taken by the king on his first expedition to Bengal lay through the present district of Bahraich.* The geography is difficult, but the historian states that he first intended to cross the Kosi, which is apparently the Ghagra, near its junction with the Ganges. Finding the passage difficult, he marched up the stream to the point where it emerges from the mountains below Champaran. If we assume, following Mr. Boys, this place to be identical with Champawat in Almora, Firoz Shah's passage of the river either took place at Tanakpur on the Sarda or at Shisha Páni on the Kauriala. The former seems to be too distant, and would give no obvious advantage. He continued his march by Rajhat, Kurasar, Kaisarganj, Gorakhpur and Tirhut, a line which suggests the Kauriala crossing. He was accompanied on the expedition by one Bariar Sah, a Risaldar and the youngest of the six sons of a Janwar chieftain, Raja Mansukh Deo of Pawagarh in Gujarat. The Janwars thus claim a very ancient descent, Mansukh Deo being 41st in a direct line from Arjun Pandava. The family are of undoubted Rajput origin, and the coming of Bariar Sah is a matter of actual history and free from the clouds of tradition. Mr. Boys states that the original home of the family was Bomgarh near Nimach; but this appears to me to be wrong, as the records of the house are still kept up in the Gujarat home, and the Raja of Payagpur, for one, still makes an annual contribution for their support. In 1374 A.D. Firoz again came to Bahraich, but this time with the pious object of visiting the shrine of Saiyid Salar. Bariar Sah again followed him, and was appointed by the Sultan to the task of clearing out the numerous gangs of marauders which then infested the country. This he accomplished, and with such success that he was rewarded with the whole tract of country in which he had restored order. Bariar Sah in 1414 A.D. took up his residence at Ikauna, then called Khanpur

Bariar Sah.

* E. H. I., III, p. 293.

Mahadeo, and became the founder of the great family which has ever since provided lords for so many estates in the districts of Gonda and Bahraich.

The Raikwars.

Some forty years later, the Raikwars established themselves at Ramnagar in Bara Banki under Partab Sah and Dundi Sah. The story goes that Partab Sah had two sons, Bal Deo and Sal Deo, who, on their father's death, made away with their uncle and took service with the Bhar Raja of Ramnagar. Sal Deo then betook himself to Dipchand, the Bhar Raja of Bamhnauti on the Bahraich side of the river, and eventually slew his master and possessed himself of his estates. This happened about 1450. The story bears a striking resemblance to many other traditions regarding the establishment of various Rajput clans in Oudh. It is, however, unreservedly accepted by the Raikwars, in spite of its strong inherent improbability, and it may be here recorded, as there is no other account to select in preference. One is frequently tempted to discern in some of these traditions a closer connection between the Bhars, whoever they may have been, and the Rajput adventurers than that of mere personal service, while at the same time sympathizing with the laudable desire on the part of the latter to present an unbroken pedigree for countless generations.

From that day to this, the Raikwars have been masters of the western portion of the district. The descendants of Sal Deo held for centuries the great estates of Baundi, Rehwa and Chahlari, besides the 'baoni' of 52 villages in the north of pargana Hisampur, which are still known as the Raikwari mahals. The latter decline of the family was due to external causes, as will be shown hereafter.

The northern parganas.

While we find the Saiyids and Ansaris in the south, the Janwars in the east, and the Raikwars in the west, at the end of the fifteenth century, we have as yet taken no notice of the north. This is not surprising, for that tract was still outside the world known to the Musalman historians. The northern parganas seem to have been under the sway of independent hill chieftains, who had only to retire to their mountain fastnesses, when called to account by the armies of the Sultans, to be entirely secure. Bahlol Lodi, after re-establishing the Muhammadan

empire during his reign of 38 years, from 1450 to 1488 A.D., is stated to have extended his territory to the foot of the Himálayas. His agent was his nephew, Muhammad, famous under the title of Kala Pahar, who was appointed to the government of Bahraich in 1478 A.D.; but it is unlikely that the operations of his troops in those parts were anything more than mere raids or that any permanent hold was obtained over the country. It is probable that the hill chieftains during his energetic administration acknowledged the imperial sway, but that the power exercised by the Musalman rulers was merely nominal. Mr. Boys writes: "it appears from some revenue accounts of 1485 A. D. that in that year the tarai parganas of Rajhat were held by Raja Sangram Sah of Saliana in the hills, who nominally paid a revenue of Rs. 54,921 for it. At the same time Sultanpur Kundri (Jamdan and Malhipur) is recorded as paying Rs. 25,983, and Sujauli Rs. 99,413. Dangdun was held by a hill Raja, named Udot Singh, at a jama of Rs. 81,325. These statements of revenue, however, were probably mere boasts, and it may safely be assumed that such a remote part of the empire as this paid nothing to the Imperial Treasury save what was levied by the troops that occupied it. The record of the nominal payment, however, serves to prove that these northern parganas were at this time at any rate partly under cultivation." He goes on to say that the central plateau remained covered with jungle till the beginning of the nineteenth century, so that the northern tarai must have been peculiarly inaccessible.*

Kala Pahar.

Akbar.

In the days of Akbar the administrative division known as Sarkar Bahraich comprised the whole of the present district as well as considerable portions of Gonda and Kheri. It was then divided into eleven mahals or parganas. The largest of these was Bahraich, which had a cultivated area of 619,226 bighas, and paid a revenue of 91,34,141 dams. There was a masonry fort at Bahraich on the banks of the Sarju, and the mahal supported a force of 600 horse and 4,500 foot. It comprised the whole of pargana Bahraich, all Ikauna excepting the Durgapur ilaqa beyond the Rapti, all Nanpara except the 63 Mallanpur villages and 70 villages in the north-west corner, all Charda, except

Mahal Bahraich

* Settlement Report, p. 30.

the duáb between the Bhakla and Rapti, and that portion of Bhinga which lies between those two rivers.

Mahal Bahrah.

The small mahal of Bahrah or Behra no longer exists. It comprised 65 villages of Bhinga lying between the Rapti and the reserved forest, and 77 villages belonging to Nepal. These villages were ceded to the British by the treaty of Sigauli in 1816 and made over to the Oudh Government, under whom they were held by the Raja of Tulsipur under the name of the Bánki ilaqa. They were restored to Nepal in 1860. The mahal had a cultivated area of 926 bighas assessed at 37,135 dams. Akbar's sway appears to have been almost nominal here, as elsewhere in the tarai, for the mahal contributed no military force whatever.

Mahal Hisampur.

Hisampur had a masonry fort and a force of 500 foot-soldiers. Its cultivated area was 1,07,400 bighas and the revenue 47,47,035 dams. It included all the present pargana of Hisampur, with the exception of the Raikwari mahals, and also a considerable tract of land now in the Gonda district. The Raikwari mahals were then in Fakhrpur, the mahal of that name including the present pargana, excepting the north-western portion which comprises the Chahlari and part of the Baundi estates. Fakhrpur had a cultivated area of 1,01,720 bighas paying a revenue of 31,57,876 dams. There was a masonry fort at Fakhrpur, but no details are given of the military force.

Mahal Fakhrpur.

Mahal Firozabad.

The remainder of the present pargana of Fakhrpur and the Mallanpur villages of Nanpara then lay in the Firozabad mahal, the bulk of which is now in the Kheri district. The cultivated area of Firozabad was 1,08,301 bighas and the revenue 19,33,079 dams.

Mahal Dangdoi.

The Dangdoi mahal of Akbar's time no longer bears the same name. It comprised the present Bahraich pargana of Tulsipur, the Durgapur ilaqa of Ikauna, and 78 villages of Bhinga which lie between Tulsipur and the forest. Like the rest of the tarai, it was really beyond the reach of the Mughal rule. It is recorded that a force of 2,000 footmen and 900 horse were maintained here, apparently to keep the hill chieftains in check. The cultivated area was 80,436 bighas and the revenue 4,40,562 dams, which is out of all proportion to the

cultivation, the average for the whole district being over 14 dams to the bigha.

Mahal Rajhat.

Similarly, the Rajhat mahal required a force of 1,000 footmen to keep possession of the small area that paid revenue to the Dehli government. The cultivation was only 4,064 bighas and the revenue 1,66,880 dams. Almost the whole of the mahal now lies in Nepal territory. It was ceded in 1816 by the treaty of Sigauli, having formerly belonged to Raja Kansah Sah of Saliana. From 1816 it was held by the Raja of Tulsipur, but was restored to Nepal in 1860. The only British portion of Rajhat consists of 70 villages in the north-west of Nanpara.

Mahal Sujauli.

Sujauli was the old name of pargana Dharmanpur, and also included the Padampur Mahalwara estate of 72 villages which were similarly restored to Nepal in 1860. In Akbar's day it had a cultivated area of 1,24,710 bighas and paid a revenue of 8,77,007 dams. These figures not only show that cultivation was, as already noticed, chiefly confined to the tarhar or lowland portion of the district, but also that the revenue in the north was to a large extent nominal. Dharmanpur was too distant and inaccessible to be made to pay the higher assessments of the south.

Mahal Sultanpur.

The old Sultanpur mahal, latterly known as Sultanpur-Kundri, consisted of 21 villages now restored to Nepal, which had till 1816 belonged to the Saliana Raja and subsequently to the Tulsipur estate, and also of the 70 villages of pargana Charda situated in the duáb of the Rapti and Bhakla, which formed the Jamdan, Jamnahan and Malhipur ilaqas. This lowlying tract had been cultivated from a very early date, but the *Ain-i-Akbari* shows an area of only 20,141 bighas and a revenue of 1,66,000 dams. This small estate had to be garrisoned by a force of 700 footmen.

Qila Nawagarh and Kahrosa.

The remaining parganas of Sarkar Bahraich, known as Qila Nawagarh and Kahrosa, do not concern us, as neither of them contained any land which now forms part of the Bahraich district. The former comprised the Kundri and Tambour parganas of Sítapur and a part of Firozabad in Kheri, while the latter lay wholly in the Gonda district.

During the reign of Akbar, the Raikwar chief, Harhardeo, fourth in descent from Sal Deo, was summoned to Dehli to explain a breach of good manners in having levied toll from one of the royal princesses who had passed through his estate on the way to the shrine of Saiyid Salar at Bahraich. From Dehli he accompanied the expedition against Idgah, the rebellious governor of Kashmir, and rendered such assistance that he was rewarded with the grant of nine estates in Bahraich, Sítapur, Kheri and Bara Banki. These consisted of Fakhrpur, Hisampur, Bamhnauli, Chahlari, half Firozabad, Bansura and Seota in Sítapur, Garh in Kheri and Sailuk in Bara Banki. This grant does not appear to have consisted of anything more than a certain rent-charge on the land, and in many cases could not have implied possession. Harhardeo returned to his home about 1590 A.D., but found his son, Jitdeo, established in his place, as the Raikwars had despaired of the return of their chief. He left his son in possession and retired to Tappa Baunraha, where he married a daughter of the Brahman zamindar, and founded the Harharpur estate of 52 villages in the north of Hisampur, referred to above as the Raikwari mahals. These are still held by his descendants, although the property is now divided into a number of shares.

The Raikwar Harhardeo.

About the year 1600 A.D. the Bamhnauti or Baundí estate was split into two. Parasram Singh, the elder son of Jitdeo, took three-fifths, and his brother the remaining two-fifths, to which he gave the name of Rehwa. About thirty years later, a third branch was founded by Dharmdhir Singh, the brother of Subhal Singh of Baundi and grandson of Parasram. He took the Rajpur ilaqa and set himself up in Chahlari. It was at this time that the *haq chaharum* granted to Harhardeo was resumed in Fakhrpur, Hisampur, Bansura, Sailuk and the half of Firozabad. After this division the estate remained unchanged, except in one instance, when Nasir Singh, the younger grandson of Gajpat Singh of Rehwa, turned Musalman and took the name of Islam Singh: by means of court influence he acquired a property of twenty villages known as the Katha ilaqa, but these were soon afterwards received back into Rehwa.

Formation of the Raikwar taluqas.

The Janwars.

In the meantime the Janwars in Ikauna were fast extending their borders. Madho Singh, seventh in descent from Bariar Sah, had carved out for himself a new estate in Balrampur, leaving his brother Ganesh Singh at Ikauna. The formation of the Janwar estates is a matter of great importance in this district, so that it may be permissible to make a short digression and follow the history of the family down to more recent times. Three generations from Mahesh Singh came Lachhmi Narain Singh of Ikauna, who is reputed to have been a man of a strong hand with a lust of power and conquest. He was succeeded by Bir Narain Sah, whose son, Maha Singh, was the hero of the family.

Maha Singh of Ikauna.

This noble flourished during the reign of Shah Jahan, and in 1627 A.D. he obtained a *farmán* from the Emperor granting him a similar percentage of the government revenue, under the name of *haq chaudhari*, as that given to the Raikwar Harhardeo. The extent of this grant was very large, covering the parganas of Bahraich, Salonabad, Sujauli, Rajhat, Sultanpur, Qila Nawagarh, Dangdoi, Bahrah, together with tappa Bhiti in Kurasar and tappa Ramgarh Gauri, the old name of Balrampur. The amount was Rs. 19-11-0 per cent. from all revenue-paying villages, and four annas in the rupee with five sers of every maund of grain in *aimma* or revenue-fee villages; besides one-fourth of all rights in waters, grazing, transit dues and the like. It amounted, in fact, to a direct commission to the Janwars to develop the whole of the north and east of the district and to enforce the Imperial authority in those remote tracts.

The Janwar taluqas.

Maha Singh at once seized the opportunity thus offered, and began by establishing various members of his family in different parts of the district. Already one Jagannath Singh had migrated to Charda, and now Maha Singh sent his brother westwards to found the estate of Jamdan and Malhipur, which was afterwards known as Gujiganj. It was probably before this that a cadet of the family crossed the river and took possession of the Bhinga estate, and in the Bahraich pargana Maha Singh gave *birts* of deserted and jungle villages to several Brahmans and others, evidently under the authority of the Emperor's *farmán*. It does not appear, however, that he ever

held actual possession of the Bahraich villages, and he probably never made his supremacy felt in the tarai parganas except Dangdoi or Dangdun.

Maha Singh was succeeded by his son, Man Singh and his grandson, Shiam Singh. The latter had two wives and two sons, one by each, the elder being Mohan Singh of Ikauna, and the latter Prag Sah. This Shiam Singh left Ikauna for a time and entered the service of the Emperor at Dehli. There, through his military skill and ability, he gained the post of Risaldar. He afterwards returned to Oudh with Nawab Saadat Khan, and was deputed to subdue the turbulent Banjaras of Bahraich—a commission which he executed successfully. Shiam Singh.

This is the account given me by the Raja of Payagpur. Mr. Boys makes no mention of Shiam Singh and seems to doubt Prag Sah's connection with the main Ikauna family. He states that Prag Sah was "a successful agriculturist, who held some four or five villages under the protection of the Ikauna taluqdar."* The pedigree he gives omits a number of names both before and after Maha Singh. His statement that the Janwars of Ikauna and Balrampur do not eat with the Payagpur I have ascertained to be incorrect, and this is acknowledged in the Manual of Titles.† Another account states that Shiam Singh came direct from Gujarat to Dehli, and thence with Saadat Ali Khan to Bahraich.‡ Unfortunately there is no historical reference to Shiam Singh of Ikauna, which would finally decide the point. It is, however, significant that all the Bahraich Janwars still call Gujarat their home, and it is therefore probable that Shiam Singh of Ikauna would call himself a native of Gujarat when in Dehli. Prag Sah.

Mohan Singh of Ikauna was succeeded by Chhatarsal Singh, who had two sons, Chain Singh of Ikauna and Bhayya Partab Singh, who founded the Gangwal estate. He had been deputed by his brother in 1723 A.D. to guard the border estate of Dubaha from the attacks of the Bisen Raja of Gonda. This part of the property lay to the south of Ikauna and was the more exposed. Gangwal.

* Settlement Report, p. 46. | † *q. v.*, p. 38.
‡ Historical Album of Taluqdars, p. 20.

Partab Singh established his authority, and at length founded for himself the Manikapur taluqa, afterwards known as Gangwal.

The northern parganas. From this point the history of the Janwars becomes rather that of a number of separate houses, and as they extended their possessions they came into contact with other influences to which we must first refer. While the Raikwars and Janwars were spreading themselves over the west and east, the northern parganas were still held by the hill chiefs and the Banjaras, who, under cover of the woods, had penetrated far south. These Banjaras had become so troublesome that they rendered the north almost untenable. At the beginning of his reign, Shah Jahan had bestowed 148 villages of what is now Nanpara on Salona Begam, the wife of his favourite son, Prince Dara, under Salonabad. the name of Salonabad. This tract had been included in Maha Singh's jagir, but he does not appear to have suffered from the loss of what he had never actually held. Owing, however, to the incursions of the Banjaras, the Begam never obtained possession of the estate, and the grant was abandoned.

Nanpara. In 1637 A.D. Rasul Khan, a Pathan Risaldar in the Emperor's service, was appointed keeper of the fort of Bahraich, and five villages of pargana Salonabad were assigned for the pay of his troops. These villages, then of very doubtful value, were destined to become the nucleus of one of the finest estates in Oudh. The Risaldar lived at Kumaria in Baundi, and he and his son, Jahan Khan, are buried there. His grandson, Muhammad Khan, was the first to settle in Nanpara, where his son, Karam Khan, laid the foundations of the present estate. The office of captain of the fort was probably relinquished when Muhammad Khan left Bahraich, but the family still continued to be mansabdars and to hold their jagir. Karam Khan exerted himself so successfully against the Banjaras that he gained the local title of Raja, and left his son, Mustafa Khan, a considerable estate apart from the somewhat increased jagir. When ordered to pay a revenue of Rs. 5,000 by Major Hancock on behalf of the Oudh Government, Mustafa Khan refused and was carried off to Lucknow, where he died in 1777 A.D.

Payagpur. In the meantime the Saiyids of Jarwal in the south, the Raikwars in the west, and the Janwars in the south-east were

consolidating their possessions year by year. It was during this period that the new Janwar estate of Payagpur was founded. Reference has already been made to Prag Sah, the younger son of Shiam Singh of Ikauna. Prag Sah retained his father's post of Risaldar in the Nawáb's army, and at the recommendation of his master received a grant in rent-free tenure from the Emperor, on which he built the village of Pragpur, or Payagpur as it is now called. Here the family lived for several generations and contented themselves with their small property. Fateh Singh, sixth in descent from Prag Sah, had two sons, Himmat Singh and Sitaram Singh. The former inherited the paternal estate, and also received in 1788 from Asaf-ud-daula a clearing lease in Nanpara, Charda, Dharmanpur and a portion of the Nepal tarai comprising 1,486 villages, at a revenue rising from Rs. 1,101 to Rs. 17,808 in ten years. This lease, which was given, it is said, in return for a handsome present bestowed by Himmat Singh on the occasion of the marriage of one of the Nawáb's sons, was accompanied by the title of Raja. It is significant that in spite of Maha Singh's *farmán* so many villages out of a total of 1,734 should have been entirely deserted at the time, showing that the early Janwar colonists had been unable to cope with the jungle. Rajhat and half of pargana Sujauli were held by the hill Raja of Saliana, but Guman Singh, a Janwar of Ikauna, held the remainder of Sujauli and part of Sultanpur Kundir, but apparently only in name. The same lease deed shows that the Nanpara estate consisted of only fifty-nine villages besides twenty-three held in jagir.

Himmat Singh was completely successful. He directed his attention to clearing the dense jungle in pargana Charda, and drove the forest back to the high bank of the Bhakla. Sujauli however, was beyond him, and the Banjaras reigned supreme. In 1788 one Arjun Singh, a Banjara, held 155 villages and no less than 800 villages were deserted owing to the raids of these foresters. The Banjaras remained in possession for a long time; but about 1800 the Raja of Dhaurahra in Kheri managed to acquire Bharthapur and Amba Terhi to the north of the Girwa, while the Isanagar taluqdar, his kinsman, seized Mangauria in the south; but the Banjaras retained the centre.

Sujauli.

The fate of Gujiganj.

In Nanpara, Sali Khan had succeeded Mustafa Khan, and in 1790 A.D. left the estate to Madar Bakhsh, who in sixteen years so extended the cultivation that the revenue rose from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 65,000. Shortly before his death in 1807, the Gujiganj taluqdar, Dariao Singh, the great-grandson of Rudr Singh who founded the estate, incurred by his recusancy the displeasure of Saadat Ali Khan. He was attacked in 1806 by a confederacy of the neighbouring nobles, and his estate was divided among Madar Bakhsh, Himmat Singh and Duniapat Singh of Charda. The first took the villages which lay on the eastern border of the estate about Dandi Kusan; Himmat Singh possessed himself of Malhipur, or the duáb between the Bhakla and Rapti; and Duniapat Singh added to Charda the Jamdán villages in the north of the duáb.

Charda.

This Duniapat Singh was a nephew of Himmat Singh and the son of Sitaram Singh. He had been deputed by his uncle to assist in the work of clearing the Charda jungles, and had managed during the period that had elapsed since the date of the lease to make himself independent. The history of the estate is brief. There is a record of constant progress during the rule of the successive taluqdars, Duniapat, Mahipat and Jodh Singh, the cultivation being extended by means of labour imported from the Gonda district. At annexation the property consisted of 428 villages.

Gangwal.

Thus the taluqdars in the north yearly increased in importance, and the growth of their estates was but little affected by the changes in administration which materially influenced the position and landed interests of the great zamindars of the southern parganas. It has already been mentioned that Partab Singh of Ikauna set himself up in Gangwal. Here he was constantly raided by Datt Singh, the Raja of Gonda. He was assisted by Alawal Khan, a Pathan of Bahraich, who was ready to lend his mercenaries to anyone who could offer good pay or a chance of plunder. This Alawal Khan and his men were probably descendants of some Afghans who were driven from Dehli by Humayun in 1526 A.D. They seem to have been very numerous and to have been almost masters of the town of Bahraich. They proved a very thorn in the flesh of Datt Singh, and on one

Alawal Khan.

occasion carried off his kettledrums, which were for years paraded in the streets of Bahraich on the occasion of the Muharram.

At this time the assignments of lands in the district in revenue-free or service tenure were very extensive. In pargana Bahraich alone no less than 858 villages were held by one Nawáb Mirza Muhammad Jahan in jagir. Saiyid Muzaffar Husain, another grantee, held 60 villages, and 127 more were assigned in revenue-free tenure to others. This system of jagirs continued to the days of Asaf-ud-daula. In 1750 A.D. Raja Newal Rai, the great minister of Safdar Jang, held 54 villages, and in 1756 Mairam Ali Khan was given 148 villages in the same manner, while Guji Beg Khan and Saiyid Mir Ihsan Khan held for many years no less than 346 villages between them. After the death of Shuja-ud-daula in 1775, his successor, Asaf-ud-daula, resumed all the grants with the exception of 225 villages reserved for himself by the minister, Mír Afrid Ali Khan. The latter was compelled to relinquish the property on the death of Asaf-ud-daula, when it was seized by the Nazim, Rai Amar Singh. No jagirs were granted in Bahraich after the accession of Saadat Ali Khan, save the Bhinga estate, which, under the engagement executed by that Nawab in favour of the Bahu Begam was made over to that lady in 1798, together with Gonda, and remained in her possession till her death in 1818. These estates profited largely by being exempt from the interference of the Government revenue officials.

Jagirs i[n] Bahraic[h]

Their r[e]sumpti[on]

This taluqa of Bhinga was held from an early date by a younger branch of the Ikauna house, as has been already mentioned. The property consisted of that portion of the pargana which includes the town of Bhinga and the Kakardari ilaqa. Another branch had established themselves in Durgapur to the north of the Rapti. The remainder of the present pargana was nominally in possession of the hill Rajas. In 1669 the Raja of Phálábang held 20 villages and a Raja of Jaruli 58 villages in Dangdoi, which corresponds to the trans-Rapti portion of Bhinga and the present Tulsipur. Their sway, however, seems to have vanished before the increasing power of the Banjaras, who were too strong not only for the hillmen, but also for the Janwars. They rebelled against Lalit Singh of Bhinga, who made over his

Bhinga

estate to his brother-in-law, Bhawani Singh, Bisen, a younger brother of the Gonda Raja. The latter expelled the Banjaras and settled down in possession of the estate. He first held the villages between the Rapti and the forest, and a part of the tarai; at a later date he also acquired a large tract of land to the south of the river.

The Nawabi rule.

During the reigns of the first five Nawábs, the great taluqdars were held thoroughly in check. A tahsildar resided in each of the estates of Ikauna, Gangwal, Payagpur and Charda, and watched the interests of the State; and the taluqdars had little to do with the management of their property beyond assisting the tahsildar in his collection, and enjoying the produce of a few villages set apart for their maintenance. The Raikwars, however, were not thus treated. Between 1796 and 1816 the Raja of Baundi increased his estate from 67 to 261 villages, obtaining 114 villages from that portion of Firozabad which was transferred to the nizamat of Bahraich in 1796, and 80 villages from the khalsa land of Fakhrpur. Similarly, the taluqdar of Rehwa acquired 32 khalsa villages and five from Firozabad, his estate consisting of 42 villages only in 1796 and of 79 in 1816.

The contract system.

Saadat Ali Khan on his accession instituted the contract system, under which the local governors were bound to pay into the King's treasury a certain stated sum, and were allowed to appropriate any excess collections. This system worked well enough while its author held the reins, and this district was particularly fortunate in its Nazim for the period. The ten years of the rule of Bálki Das, qanúngo and his son, Rai Amar Singh, from 1807 to 1816 were the most prosperous of any that Bahraich had experienced under native government. It was not till the accession of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar that the disastrous effects of the farming system appeared. From the death of Saadat Ali Khan, until the deposition of Wajid Ali Shah, the district scarcely enjoyed a single year of rest or freedom from the merciless exactions of its grasping administrators.

In 1815 the independent villages under direct engagement with the State and generally designated by the name of khalsa, numbered no less than 1,295 in the parganas of Bahraich, Hisampur and Fakhrpur alone. The Bahraich khalsa comprised the

255 villages noticed above as forming the jagir of Mír Afrid Ali Khan, 24 villages of the Tipraha estate and the Saiyid property of Sukha, comprising 10 or 12 villages. The remainder, some 330 villages, consisted of small estates held by the grantees of Maha Singh, Kurmi, headmen or *muqaddams*, whose office was hereditary and whose position differed little from that of zamindars, and the nominees of the Nazim. The Fakhrpur khalsa comprised the Raikwari mahals of Harharpur, 108 villages in all; 28 villages of the Kanera and Butora estates of the old qanúngo family of Fakhrpur, and 73 others. In Hisampur all the 247 Saiyid villages and the Ambhapur estate of 49 villages held by the Sheikh qanúngos, and 164 others were classed as khalsa. The word seems to have been originally applied to the estates whose accounts were kept separately from those of the larger taluqas, and embraced many ancestral estates which were quite as old as those of the nobles; notably Harharpur and the property of the Jarwal Saiyids.

Rai Amar Singh held the contract for Bahraich for two years after the death of Saadat Ali Khan, but in 1817 Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, who also held Khairabad and Muhamdi, obtained the district by bidding a lakh more than the qanúngo. He was a man of high character, although guilty of the murder of his predecessor.* He held the contract for two years, but he was then compelled to retire before the machinations of those he had left behind him at Lucknow. **Hakim Mehndi.**

Hadi Ali Khan, otherwise known as Saif-ud-daula, succeeded him, and at once demanded an increase of two annas in the rupee. He found it difficult to realize this exorbitant demand, and as a means to this end commenced that system of incorporating the khalsa lands in the taluqdars' estates under which, at the expiry of his term of office in 1827, a period of nine years, no less than 439 villages had been transferred to the nobles. The same nefarious system continued under his successors, and between 1816 and annexation 788 villages were thus absorbed in the great estates. The Raja of Ikauna obtained 224 villages in this manner, 186 went to Payagpur, 172 to the Raikwar Raja of Baundi, 42 to his kinsman of Rehwa, 110 to the Kalhans taluqdars **Hadi Ali Kha[n].**

* Sleeman, I., p. 50.

of the Gonda Chhedwara, 25 to Gangwal, 16 to Nanpara, 12 to Charda and two to the Bisens of Bhinga, while the Tipraha taluqdar had increased his possessions from 24 villages to 48. The revenue amounted to over four lakhs, and was the very utmost which they were capable of paying. No sooner, however, had a taluqdar got a village fairly within his grasp than he scorned to pay any but a sum considerably less than that which had been realized from it hitherto.

Ruin of the Saiyids.

The 110 villages acquired by the Kalhans, and many of those taken by the Baundi Raja wrested from the old family of Jarwal, who in 1816 had held no less than 247 villages, but who at annexation had retained only 138. The story of their ruin goes that the Nazim was anxious to obtain in marriage the daughter and heiress of the old Saiyid, the head of the main branch, for his son. The honour was declined, and in return for this slight the Nazim transferred the estates from the Huzur tahsíl to his own management. In 1827 he made over to the Kalhans and other Rajput taluqdars 98 villages of the old Saiyid khalsa.

Mír Hadi Ali Khan held the district for a second time a few years later, and notwithstanding his policy with regard to the khalsa, his administration contrasts very favourably with that of some of his successors. He was the first who held the districts of Gonda and Bahraich united under one charge; and after the first few years of his holding office, he seems to have been able to entertain hopes of keeping his charge more or less permanently, and to have restrained himself from those more oppressive acts of extortion and violence which the contract system encouraged.

Cession of the Nepal Tarai.

Several changes had meanwhile occurred in the north of the district. In 1814 the British declared war on Nepal. This resulted in the treaty of Sigauli in 1816, by which the whole of the lowlands between the Sarda and the Rapti were ceded to the British. In May 1816 these lands, together with Khairigarh, were made over to the Oudh Government in satisfaction of a loan of a crore of rupees borrowed in the previous year. Most of the land went to the Chauhan Raja of Tulsipur, who in 1821 killed Raja Kansah Sah of Saliana and seized the Bánki estate. The western portion remained in the hands of the Rana of Padampur Mahalwara.

This measure resulted in the entire suppression of the Banjaras in Dharmanpur. This was chiefly effected by Bakhtawar Singh, uncle of the Isanagar taluqdar, who received their lands in reward. Thus the whole pargana, with the exception of a few villages belonging to Nanpara, passed into the hands of the Jangres of Kheri, who held it continuously till annexation. The pargana never formed part of the Bahraich nizamat, the revenue being paid into the Khairabad treasury. Suppression of the Banjaras.

Nanpara, though belonging to Bahraich, was sufficiently remote to be fairly safe from the Nazims. We have already shown how the estate was swelled by the acquisition of a part of Gujiganj and by the absorption of khalsa villages. Madar Bakhsh was succeeded in 1807 by Munawar Ali Khan, a child of four, and the estate was held in direct management until 1819, when his mother filed her engagement for Rs. 1,10,000—a sure sign of the growing prosperity of the estate. In 1827, when Munawar Ali Khan took the management into his own hands, he felt strong enough to pay but half that sum. He was a man of energy and courage, but his contentions with Darshan Singh must have thrown back the estate considerably. He was not, however, interfered with to any serious extent either by Darshan Singh or his son, and consequently the property never suffered from the same causes which wrought such havoc in the southern tracts. Nanpara.

The troubles that beset Nanpara arose from the action of Munawar Ali Khan, and therefore may be set down here in order to give a consecutive account of this part of the district, although by so doing we desert for a while the chronological order of events. In 1847 the Raja married one of the fashionable ladies of the Lucknow Court, the daughter of one Mehndi Quli Khan, brother of a Kumedan of a Najib corps. This action brought disaster to the estate from the very outset. The Raja was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun while shooting in a howdah a few days after his return from Lucknow. The elder Rani succeeded to the management in the name of her infant son, Jang Bahadur, and for two years ruled peaceably, but the younger wife contrived to obtain the support of the Queen-mother in Lucknow, and for five years an unceasing Family quarrels.

warfare raged throughout the estate between the partisans of the two women. The disastrous contention found a prominent place in the report submitted by the Resident on the state of Oudh in 1855, and may be said to have been one of the chief instances of the misrule that then prevailed, which ultimately induced the Company to issue its fiat for annexation. Sir James Outram then wrote: "Nanpara, one of the richest districts in Oudh, with magnificent fertile plains intersected in all directions by rivers and streams, and yielding Munawar Ali Khan, the late Raja, upwards of three lakhs of rupees yearly, since the Raja's death is reduced to such a state that it does not now yield the King anything at all, though upwards of Rs. 1,20,000 have been spent every year on the troops stationed there. The whole of the villages are deserted and in ruins: not a single *chhappar* is to be seen for miles and miles. Kallan Khan, the elder Ráni's karinda, about four years ago burnt down the whole of the villages in the district." At annexation the rightful heir was of course admitted to engage, and Mehndi Quli Khan and his party had to retire into seclusion. Owing to its natural capabilities, the estate was bound to recover and is now in a very flourishing condition.

Darshan Singh.

Turning again to the southern parganas, we find the great Darshan Singh as Nazim of Gonda and Bahraich. He succeeded Mír Hadi Ali Khan in 1836, and on the first occasion of his holding office he did no harm. He merely ascertained the character and substance of the great landholders, exacted from the weaker all that they could pay, and bided his time. When, however, he resumed charge in 1842, he came commissioned to coerce the powerful taluqdars who, under the measures of the last twenty-five years, had been gradually attaining a position from which it was difficult to dislodge them. Nothing loth, he proceeded to seize and plunder them all, one after the other, and put their estates under his own officers. It was during this period of his administration that he made the fatal mistake of embroiling himself with the Nepal government in his pursuit of the young Raja of Balrampur into that territory. On account of this, such pressure was brought to bear on the Court at Lucknow that Darshan Singh was banished, only, however,

to be recalled in two months' time. Husain Ali, his successor, had engaged to pay a lakh more than Darshan Singh, but found it impossible to fulfil his pledges, and accordingly the King consented to reinstate Darshan Singh in May 1844. He came back with increased powers,* but died in August of the same year, leaving three sons, Rama Din, Raghubir Singh, otherwise known as Raghubir Dayal, and Man Singh.

Raghubir Dayal.

Raghubir Dayal obtained the contract of Gonda and Bahraich in 1846. From the very outset he proved himself a tyrant of the worst description, and the two years of his rule were a reign of terror such as has seldom been experienced by any province under the worst days of native rule. It is unnecessary here to recount all the atrocities committed by this man. A vivid description is given by Sir W. H. Sleeman, † who remarks that "no tyrant ever wrote his name in such a legible hand;" but the execration in which that name is held in this district will outlast even the effacement of the handwriting. It is doubtful whether the district, even in its present flourishing condition, has yet fully recovered from the wholesale devastation of Raghubir Dayal and his crew. Bahraich suffered far more than Gonda, for he not only devastated the country, but he actually depopulated it. The estates that fared worst under his infamous rule were Baundi, Rehwa, Payagpur, Gangwal, Charda and Harharpur. Nanpara, Bhinga, and Ikauna owed their comparative immunity, the first to the strong hand of Munawar Ali Khan, and the others to their distance from the Nazim's headquarters. The Ikauna lands of Bahraich pargana, however, and those portions of Bhinga which lay to the south of the Rapti did not escape.

State of the district.

Sir W. H. Sleeman, who made a progress through the district in 1849, reported that the Raikwar estates were almost waste, Nanpara and Charda were in a state of deterioration, and Gangwal, Payagpur and Ikauna were much out of tillage. In 1845 under Wajid Ali, the Nizamat of Gonda-Bahraich actually paid into the treasury 11½ lakhs. In the following year, Raghubar Dayal paid 14 lakhs, but in 1848 under Inchha Singh

* Sleeman, I., p. 65.

† Sleeman I, p. 70—95.

it was with difficulty that six lakhs could be collected, and nearly all of this came from Gonda. Captain Orr, who was deputed by the Resident to pass through the district, wrote in 1849: * "The once flourishing districts of Gonda and Bahraich, so noted for fertility and beauty, are now for the most part uncultivated; villages completely deserted in the midst of lands devoid of all tillage everywhere meet the eye; and from Fyzabad to Bahraich I passed through these districts, a distance of 80 miles, over plains which had been fertile and well cultivated, till Raghubar Singh got charge, but now lay entirely waste, a scene for two years of great misery ending in desolation." Bahraich now offered but little spoil to tempt the revenue officials to any further devastation, but as Gauri Shankar, the main agent of Raghubir Dayal, remained in the district as tahsildar under Inchha Singh and Man Singh, the uncle and brother, respectively, of the tyrant, it could hardly be expected that the land should have much rest.

Annexation

On the 7th of February 1856 Sir James Outram issued the proclamation of annexation at Lucknow, and brought relief to the oppressed people. Bahraich was made the headquarters of a division, Mr. Wingfield being appointed Commissioner. Captain Bunbury was made Deputy Commissioner, but he was shortly afterwards replaced by Captain Reid. Mr. Cunliffe, of the Civil Service, and Mr. Jordan completed the staff. The work that devolved upon, and was accomplished by, these officers in the course of the next fourteen months seems to have been incredible. The formation and organization of police and tahsildari establishments, the institution of the various courts of justice, the arrangement and supervision of jails, the investigation of claims to revenue-free grants, excise, and, above all, the settlement of the land revenue, formed the chief points to which they had to direct their attention. This work was diversified by an occasional scour across country to suppress a famous band of dacoits under Fazl Ali, who had been in the service of one of the contending parties in the Nanpara estate, and who, now that their occupation there was gone, declared

* Sleeman, I., p. 71.

themselves sworn enemies to the new order of things, which bid fair to interfere with their profession.

The mutiny. Considering the nature of the summary settlement, and the relief brought by our rule, it is a matter of suprise that so many of the large landholders should have turned against us in the mutiny. The Raja of Baundi, however, was indignant at having been excluded from a large number of villages on account of recusancy in paying the revenue demand, and in his case it is scarcely to be wondered at that he should have seized the first opportunity afforded him of recovering his estate. Moreover, he influenced all the other Raikwars. The taluqdar of Chahlari fought against us and was killed at the battle of Nawabganj, and the same example was followed by those of Dhaurahra and Bhitauli. Later on, the Baundi Raja compromised himself hopelessly by receiving into his fort the Queen-mother, who fled to him for protection after the capture of Lucknow.

Events at Bahraich. At the time of the outbreak, the Commissioner was at Sikraura or Colonelganj, and thence made his escape to Gonda and Balrampur. The officers at Bahraich were Mr. C. W. Cunliffe, Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Longueville Clarke, and Mr. Jordan. The station was then garrisoned by two companies of the 3rd Irregular Infantry. When mutiny appeared, the three officers rode off to Nanpara, on their way to the hills. Here they were refused admission by the agent of the minor Raja, and consequently retraced their steps to Bahraich, hoping to reach Lucknow. They unfortunately went to Bahramghat where the ferry was guarded by the rebel sepoys. They were disguised as natives, but when they had embarked they were recognised and fired on. The boat drifted back to the Bahraich shore, and the unfortunate officers were all murdered. Thus the whole district passed into the hands of the mutineers from the first outbreak of rebellion, and remained in their power till the close of 1858.

Recovery of the district. In December of that year Lord Clyde was on his way north, and arrived at Colonelganj on the 14th. On the same day Sir Hope Grant marched to Balrampur in order to assist Brigadier Rowcroft in his advance on Tulsipur. The main

force took the road along the left bank of the Sarju and reached Bahraich on the 17th, killing a few rebels in the town who had remained behind in ignorance of the British advance, although hitherto the force had proceeded unopposed, the rebel forces having fled north after the capture of Bhitauli. At Bahraich it was ascertained that the mutineers were in force at Nanpara, and the army halted till the 23rd; in the meantime Sir Hope Grant, who joined General Rowcroft at Tulsipur, detached the 1st Sikhs, a heavy battery, and a company of the 53rd Regiment to Bhinga to construct a bridge across the Rapti, and on the 22nd Colonel Christie was sent north to move parallel with the main column to prevent the rebels escaping across the Sarju into Kheri. His force consisted of four guns of the Bengal Horse Artillery, a wing of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, two companies of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, the 5th Panjáb Infantry, 50 men of the Carabineers, detachments of Hodson's Horse and the Oudh Police Cavalry, and a company of Madras Sappers. After leaving a garrison in Bahraich, the Commander-in-Chief marched towards Nanpara, destroying the formidable fort of Tipraha on the way. He reached Deodatpur on the 23rd, and was detained there by rain till the 26th, and Christmas day was celebrated in camp. On the 23rd guns were heard in the direction of the Sarju, which proved to be from Colonel Christie's column which had a skirmish with the enemy. On December 26th the force marched nearly 22 miles to Bargadia, passing the deserted town of Nanpara, and news was brought that the enemy were in force in front.

Fight at Bargadia.

The column was halted seven miles from Nanpara late in the afternoon. Four guns, Royal Horse Artillery, with the 7th Hussars on the left, and a squadron of the 6th Madras Cavalry on the right, were formed in advance. The rest of the force formed up on its left rear, with the 2nd Rifle Brigade on the right, two guns, Royal Horse Artillery, the Baluch battalion, the heavy field battery, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, and a squadron of Carabineers on the left. In the meantime, the 1st Panjáb Cavalry arrived from Tulsipur and formed up on either flank. The line was directed on the village of Bargadia, which was held by the enemy who numbered 4,000 men. Lord Clyde

advanced within range with the cavalry and guns, and then wheeled sharply to the right until opposite the rebels' extreme left, where he opened fire at 600 yards. The effect was instantaneous; the enemy, seeing their flank turned, broke in disorder towards Charda, and were pursued till dark. All their guns, six in number, were taken. Lord Clyde had a serious fall and dislocated his shoulder, but there were practically no other casualties. On the morning of the 27th the force marched to Masjidia, the strongest fort in Oudh, whither many of the enemy had fled. It was subjected to a bombardment for three hours, when the place was abandoned, and all the guns, ammunition, and stores fell into our hands. On the 28th of December the force halted, and on the next day returned to Nanpara, after leaving a force to destroy the fort.

Dharmanpur.

In the meantime, Colonel Christie had advanced into Dharmanpur, and reached Padnaha on the 30th of December, while Colonel Pratt's column had crossed the Sarju at Khairighat and joined the main force at Nanpara. On the 30th Lord Clyde marched north to Banki, leaving a small garrison in Nanpara. He found the rebels strongly posted about three miles from the Rapti, and attacked them at dawn on the 31st. After a smart fight, in which six guns were taken, he drove them headlong with great loss across the river into Nepal, and then returned to Nanpara, where he was joined by Colonel Christie. On the 5th of January the army marched to Sidhiniaghat, where the battle took place, and sat down to watch the pass into Nepal. On the 7th the Nawáb of Farrukhabad and Mehndi Husain gave themselves up, and the following day the Commander-in-Chief returned towards Bahraich and Lucknow, leaving Brigadier Horsford at Sidhinia, while the general command in the north passed into the hands of Sir Hope Grant, who was still at Bhinga.

Concluding operations.

The enemy's forces, being thus prevented from re-entering Bahraich, were confined to the jungles of the Nepal tarai, where hundreds died of fever and the rest slowly melted away or were killed by the Nepalese. Among those who died was the Raja of Baundi, who failed to come in and had, in fact, rejected repeated invitations to surrender. Before a few months had

passed, the only rebel taluqdar remaining at large was that of Charda, who was known to be lurking about the lower ranges of hills. He, too, ultimately disappeared, and probably shared the same fate as the rest.

Confiscations. After the restoration of order came the settlement of accounts. The Raikwar estates of Baundi, Chahlari, Bhitauli and Dhaurahra, amounting in all to 440 villages, of which 305 belonged to Baundi, were forthwith confiscated for open rebellion and warfare. After the proclamation calling on the taluqdars to present themselves, three of the Bahraich chieftains failed to appear within the time allowed, and consequently the three estates of Ikauna, with 506 villages, Charda, 428 villages, and Tulsipur, 313 villages, were also confiscated. Nor was this all. The taluqdars of Rehwa, Bhinga and Tipraha surrendered themselves, but failed to comply with the conditions required, as each was found to have cannon concealed on his estate. This was punished by further confiscations, Bhinga losing one-half of his possessions, 138 villages in all, Rehwa 14 villages, and Tipraha 19 villages. Thus the Government was left with the large number of 1,858 villages at its disposal, but of these 313, which comprised the Tulsipur estate, were made over to the Nepal State on the restitution of the Tarai parganas in 1860.

Rewards. This large and valuable area, amounting to over 657,000 acres, was distributed partly in revenue-free tenure, partly in perpetual settlement, and partly at the ordinary rate and term of assessment to persons who, with few exceptions, had rendered loyal service to Government either during the troubles of 1857 or on some previous occasion. The lion's share fell to the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, who brought a force of 2,000 men and four guns to aid in the subjugation of Oudh, and who remained at the head of his men for a whole year, fighting six actions and capturing ten guns. He was rewarded with 437 villages of the Ikauna estate, 305 villages, forming the whole of Baundi, and the Bhitauli taluqa of 76 villages in Bara Banki. The Maharaja of Balrampur obtained 100 villages of Bhinga, the 69 remaining villages of Ikauna, and 255 villages of Charda. Nawab Niwazish Ali Khan received 147 villages of the Charda estate, and the remaining 26 villages fell to Sardar Hira Singh. The

remainder of the confiscated Bhinga property was distributed among several Sikh soldiers, such as Sher Singh of Bhangaha, Indarjit Singh, Sorabjit Singh, Jiwan Singh, Jangli Singh and Bhujang Singh. Jiwan Singh also obtained two villages of Chahlari, the remainder being given to the Sardars of the ex-royal family of Lahore. The Rehwa villages were apportioned among Raja Hanwant Singh of Kalakankar, Subahdar Matadin Singh, Dulam Singh and Muhammad Shah of Ajatapur. The last-named also obtained nine villages of Tipraha, while the others went to Rai Krishn Sahai, Beni Singh and Mansukh Sah. The Bharthapur and Amba Terhi estates in Dharmanpur, which were confiscated from the Raja of Dhaurahra, were retained by Government, most of them now being included in the reserved forest.

Subsequent events.

Since the mutiny the history of Bahraich has been a record of uninterrupted peace and progress. The only events of any importance are the three settlements of the land revenue, the opening of the various railways and the consequent development of commerce. The land has had rest and has fully profited by it; while there is undoubtedly room for further improvement, this improvement may be confidently looked for. "For the future, if unembarrassed landlords, a contented because unoppressed tenantry, a generally willing soil and vast areas of waste land can secure prosperity, we may anticipate all that is well for Bahraich."*

*Settlement Report, p. 186.

GAZETTEER

OF

BAHRAICH.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

BAHRAICH.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

AMBWA, *Pargana* BHINGA, *Tahsīl* BAHRAICH.

A large village on the south bank of the Rapti, at a distance of four miles south-west from Bhinga. It lies in latitude 27° 40′ north and longitude 81° 52′ east, near the road from Ikauna to Nanpara at a short distance south of the point where it crosses the road from Bhinga to Bahraich. There is a considerable market here held daily. Adjoining Ambwa on the north is the village of Patna, where there is a large school attended by 75 pupils. The population of Ambwa at the last census numbered 2,137 persons, of whom 301 were Musalmans, while Patna contained a population of 2,036 persons, chiefly Kurmis and Ahirs. Both Ambwa and Patna are large scattered villages with a number of hamlets; the soil is good, consisting of the rich alluvial land between the Bhakla and the Rapti.

BABAGANJ, *Pargana* CHARDA, *Tahsīl* NANPARA.

A village on the road from Nanpara to Nepalganj at a distance of eight miles from the former, in latitude 27° 57′ north and longitude 81° 35′ east. There is a station here on the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Prior to annexation Babaganj was a large iron market, but since the establishment of the Nepalganj bazár it has dwindled to a second-rate mart and has suffered still further by the opening of the new bazár at Rupidiha. There are a few shops within the premises of the railway station. The village contains a post-office and a school attended by 50 pupils. The population at the last census numbered 1,117 persons, of whom 279 were Musalmans. The revenue village is known as Jamnahan-Babaganj.

BAHRAICH, *Pargana and Tahsīl* BAHRAICH.

The headquarters town of the district stands in latitude 27° 34′ north and longitude 81° 36′ east, at an approximate

height of 470 feet above the sea. It is situated almost in the centre of the district on the high road from Bahramghat to Nanpara and Nepalganj, at a distance of 36 miles from Bahramghat and 20 miles south of Nanpara. To the east of the town is the railway station on the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway which runs from Gonda to Nepalganj Road and Katarnianghat. The town stands on the extreme edge of the high plateau that runs down the centre of the district, the bank probably marking an ancient course of the Ghagra. The ground undulates in all directions and the site is pleasing to the eye. The climate assimilates in many respects to that of Bengal, and is cooler by several degrees than that of the more southern districts of Oudh, but its moisture is somewhat trying. The average rainfall for the last ten years is 46·75 inches.

Besides the road already mentioned several other roads radiate from Bahraich. They are all unmetalled. They lead to Gonda, Ikauna, Bhinga, Kakardarighat on the Nepal frontier, Kataighat on the Ghagra, on the road to Kheri, and Chahlarighat leading thence to Sítapur. There was formerly a bridge over the Sarju, but it has broken down and is at present replaced by a pontoon bridge.

The civil station lies to the south of the town and contains the bungalows of the European residents, district offices, dâk-bungalow and the church. The latter was built by the late Raja of Nanpara in memory of Colonel Maynard, a former Superintendent of Police, who was accidentally killed in Kashmir. The other public buildings consist of the tahsíl, police-station, postal and telegraph offices, the dispensary, a female hospital, which is located in the house of Rai Amar Singh, who was Nazim from 1811 to 1816, and a poor-house containing 40 inmates. There is also a separate dispensary at the Saiyid Salar dargah.

Besides the high school, which is attended by 92 students, there are two branch schools at Bashirganj and Barihat with 142 pupils on the rolls, a vernacular middle school and four other schools in the town. The largest of these is the aided mission school in Sparkesganj with 181 pupils. The others are the Sanskrit Pathshala, the Madrasa Islamia and the aided girls' school.

The chief point of interest in Bahraich is the dargah of Saiyid Salar Masaud. He was the son of Salar Sahu and the nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni. It was here that he met his death in 424 Hijri at the hands of the Hindus, under the Raja Soheldeo. His shrine stands in the village of Singha Parasi, at a distance of a mile and-a-half from the town. It is said to occupy the site of a former temple of the sun, and to have been erected by Zohra Bibi, the blind daughter of Saiyid Jamal-ud-din of Rudauli in Bara Banki, after she had regained her eyesight by a pilgrimage to the burial-place of the martyr. She built herself also a tomb here, and died and was buried at the age of eighteen. Her mother and other relatives made a pilgrimage to her grave yearly, performing a ceremony like that of a marriage, saying that they were marrying the virgin Zohra Bibi to the unmarried martyr Masaud. This pilgrimage gradually increased in importance, and the tomb became a sacred place. In the year 776 Hijri the Emperor Firoz Shah visited Bahraich, and is said to have built the compound wall and other buildings at the dargah. There was then residing there a saint, called Mír Mah, on whom the Emperor bestowed favours. He also gave a jagir for the maintenance of the shrine. The tomb of Mír Mah stands close by and is considered a sacred place, as is also that of Rajab Salar, the confidential servant of Masaud's father, and the kotwal of the army. According to another account the dargah was built by Malik Nasir-ud-din Muhammad, the eldest son of Sultan Shams-ud-din Altamsh. On the wall of the inner enclosure of the dargah there is an inscription on a copper-plate recording the revenue-free grant of the village by Akbar II of Dehli. In the málkhána of the dargah there are two copper-plates, the one recording the release of the dues from the fair by Bandai Ali Khan in 1177 Hijri, and the other the release of the dues from the dargah by Mehndi Ali Khan in 1215 Hijri.

The place has long been an object of pilgrimage, and a large fair takes place there yearly in Jeth, attended by about 100,000 persons, many of whom are Hindus. The offerings are of several kinds. The first is known as *Palang Perhi*, or marriage offering, given by pilgrims from Rudauli, Benares, Jaunpur and

Mirzapur. These are given in cash by way of dowry for Zohra Bibi. The second is *Charháwa Mazar Sharíf*, which consists of cash and merchandise placed at the tomb itself by cultivators and traders, apparently as a thank-offering. The income from this source is called the *Amdani Thal.* The third kind is known as *Qalandari*, and consists of coins thrown by pilgrims on to the dome of the shrine. It is considered lucky to hit the pinnacle. Offerings of coins and sweetmeats are also made at some of the other tombs. A very picturesque feature of the fair are the flags brought by pilgrims, worked in gay colours with figures of men and animals. These are mounted on bamboos of great length with some coins tied up in a knot on the point. The pinnacle of the shrine is touched with the point and the coin taken. If the pilgrim's desire has not been fulfilled he takes away the flag, but if the request has been granted the flag is left at the shrine. The management of the shrine and fair was formerly in the hands of khadims, the reputed descendants of servants of the saints. Owing, however, to the frequent abuses that occurred, a committee was formed in 1876, to administer the shrine under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. The dargah is now financially well off, and supports a school and a dispensary.

The name Bahraich has more than one derivation assigned to it. According to the local tradition it is a corruption of Brahmaich, or the assembly of Brahma, the story being that Brahma settled here some Rishis or priests. Another and perhaps more probable origin of the name, however, lies in the fact that the whole country in former days was held by the Bhars. Since the time of Akbar the town has been the administrative centre of Government in Sarkár Bahraich, which included a portion of the Gonda district, and the population has always mainly consisted of the idle followers of the revenue officers for the time being. Asaf-ud-daula stayed for a while here several times and built the Daulat Khana, a handsome range of buildings now in ruins. Since the opening of the railway the town has greatly increased as a commercial centre, and through it passes a large amount of the trade from Nepal. The principal articles of merchandise are grain, sugar, timber and tobacco. There

are no local manufacture of any interest with the possible exception of an inferior kind of felt cloth.

The population of Bahraich at the last census numbered 27,304 persons, of whom 14,275 were males and 13,029 females. Musalmans largely predominate, numbering 14,254 as against 12,833 Hindus and 217 others. Of the latter 117 are Christians and 55 Jains, the remainder being chiefly Aryas.

Bahraich is administered as a municipality under Act I of 1900. The board consists of 13 members with a paid Secretary and the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman. The income is chiefly derived from an octroi tax on imports. Of the members ten are elected and three appointed by Government. The total income of the municipality in 1902 amounted to Rs. 51,415, including a balance of Rs. 17,415 from the preceding year.* The most important item is the octroi, which amounted to Rs. 26,805, the chief object of taxation being articles of food and drink, metals, drugs and animals for slaughter. Besides this Rs. 3,201 were realized from pounds, Rs. 1,170 from the sale of manure, Rs. 1,131 from the rents of lands and buildings and Rs. 336 from the tax on professions and trades. The expenditure for the same year amounted to Rs. 28,607. Of this Rs. 8,072 were devoted to conservancy, Rs. 3,497 to the up-keep of the police and Rs. 2,366 to public works. The cost of establishment and collections amounted to Rs. 6,255, while of the minor charges the most important are education, Rs. 1,790, and charitable grants, Rs. 1,831. There is a public garden, which is mantained by the municipality. A municipal hall is now being erected. The town is well provided with masonry drains and the sanitary condition is good. In the last year of record the death-rate was as low as 20·65 per mille—a figure that compares very favourably with other municipalities of the province.

BAHRAICH *Pargana, Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

Bahraich is the largest of the four parganas that form the tahsíl of the same name. At the present day it comprises only one-third of the area included within its limits under the native government. Bhinga and Ikauna with a portion of Nanpara

* For further details see Appendix, Table XVI.

and Charda parganas, which are creations of the English Government, all formed a portion of Bahraich; at present the pargana is bounded on the west and south-west by Hisampur and Fakhrpur, on the south-east and east by Ikauna, and on the north by the parganas of Bhinga, Charda and Nanpara. It has a total area of 209,157 acres or 327 square miles; its greatest length from the south-east corner to the north-west being 32 miles, and its average breadth 13 miles. It is situated mainly on the central plateau between the basins of the Ghagra and the Rapti. This table-land runs through the district in a south-easterly direction, with an average height of about 30 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The town of Bahraich stands on its south-western edge. There are a few villages along the western boundary, with a portion of their areas in the *tarhar* below the central plateau. In ancient days the Ghagra flowed close under the high bank, which bounds the pargana on the south-west, and it has left its traces in several large jhíls and lakes, which originally formed part of its bed, notably the Anarkali jhíl and the Baghel Tal. In the *tarhar*, within two or three miles of Bahraich, the Terhi river rises in the great Chitor jhíl, but it soon leaves the pargana and passes south into Hisampur. Further south this stream forms the boundary of the pargana and is connected by a short channel of a few hundred yards in length with the Baghel Tal, a huge expanse of water below the high bank near Payagpur. In the extreme north-west the Sot enters the pargana from Nanpara and winds through the *tarhar* till it enters Fakhrpur close to its junction with the Sarju. Between the Sot and the edge of the plateau lies a swampy area with one or two unimportant streams in the angle formed by the sudden turn westwards, which the edge of the plateau takes a few miles north of Bahraich. The lowlying portion of the pargana greatly resembles that part of Hisampur which lies along the Terhi. The soil is a grey loam, remarkably retentive of moisture, and varied by a few depressions in which it turns to clay. The *uparhar* or upland is a generally level plain of light loam broken by frequent depressions, in which the rain water occasionally collects in some quantity. There are some more or less pronounced undulations, with inferior soil in

the north centre and in the south-west above Payagpur. From Bahraich town there is a stretch of scrub jungle extending in a north-easterly direction to the sál forests of Nanpara, and again on the eastern border adjoining Ikauna pargana there is a group of villages which still possess considerable expanses of tree jungle.

The total cultivated area of the pargana is 130,020 acres, or 62 per cent. of the whole area. The kharíf harvest slightly exceeds the rabi and over 30 per cent. bears a double crop. Means of irrigation are hardly sufficient, the chief sources of supply lying in small tanks, which, as a rule, are exhausted by a single watering. Wells are scarce owing to the sandy nature of the subsoil and the great depth at which the water is found. Rice is the principal kharíf staple, covering over two-thirds of the sown area. The only other crops of any importance are maize, arhar and kodon. In the rabi wheat largely predominates and in many villages is of excellent quality. Barley, gram and linseed are also grown to a considerable extent, while there is a fair area under rape in the *tarhar* villages, and in the low lands adjoining Bahraich we find the cultivation of poppy and other garden crops. The total revenue of the pargana is Rs. 1,92,885, being at the rate of Re. 1-7-8 per acre of cultivation and Re. 0-14-9 per acre of the whole area. At the previous settlement the demand was Rs. 1,02,560. Rents on the whole range low; from Rs. 6-8-0 per acre of the best goind in the case of low-caste tenants to Rs. 2 per acre of bhur. The chief cultivating classes are Brahmans, Ahirs, Kurmis, Chamars and Pasis. The Brahmans are not only inferior cultivators, but give much trouble to the landlords.

The total population of the pargana at the last census numbered 159,389 persons, of whom 82,894 were males and 76,486 females. Classified according to religions, there were 128,747 Hindus, 30,371 Musalmans and 262 others, Christians, Jains and Sikhs, nearly all of whom are to be found in the municipality of Bahraich. There has been a considerable increase during the last 40 years, for in 1869 the population was only 102,168 persons. There are 328 villages in the pargana, but most of these are small and insignificant. Bahraich is the only town;

while Raipur, Payagpur and Sheodaha have large populations. There are no markets of any importance except at or near Bahraich, Chilwaria and Payagpur: the two latter of which, known as Nanakganj and Talab Baghel, respectively, owe their existence to the construction of the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which runs through the pargana from the south-east to north-west. Bazárs have been built at these places and attract a great deal of grain traffic. The other markets are at Singha Parasi on the Bhinga road, held daily; and at Gamehrwa, a hamlet of Tipraha, on the Nanpara road, held on Sundays and Thursdays. Parallel to the railway runs the road from Gonda to Bahraich, from which place four other roads radiate across the pargana, leading to Nanpara, Malhipur, Bhinga and Ikauna. The other roads leading from Bahraich, to Colonelganj, Kaisarganj and Sisia, hardly affect the pargana, as only small portions of their length lie within its limits. An important cross-road in the south connects Payagpur with Ikauna; and there are many smaller roads, most of which have been constructed by the Kapurthala estate. The chief fair of the pargana is that which takes place at the shrine of Saiyid Salar in Bahraich. Other small fairs are held at Mírpur Qasba near Bahraich, where small gatherings occur a month after the Saiyid Salar fair and a week after the Holi, and are known as the Gullalier melas; at Shahpur Jot Yusuf to the south-east of Bahraich, in honour of Rajab Salar, in the months of May and July; the mela of Pir Nasr-ullah at the village of Dikauli on the Bhinga road, at the same time as the Saiyid Salar fair; the Bageswar Nath fair at Sanchauli in the extreme south of the pargana in Phagun and Bhadon; and the mela Jaisinghpur at Beria on the east of Bahraich in Asarh.

There are post-offices at Bahraich and Payagpur. Besides the high school and the tahsíli school at Bahraich there are village schools at Payagpur, Sheodaha, Semariawan, Pandit Purwa, Nagraura, Chitia, Murar, Barawan Subkha and Gamehrwa bazár, and aided indigenous schools at thirteen other places.

Of the 328 villages of the pargana as many as 272 are held by taluqdars, while 48 are in the hands of zamindars and

coparcenary bodies, two are Government property, and six are revenue-free, being assigned for the maintenance of the Saiyid Salar shrine at Bahraich, and the Hathila shrine of Rajab Salar.

The chief taluqdar is the Raja of Payagpur, an account of whose family will be found in the preceding chapters. He owns in all 143 villages and 11 pattis situated in the parganas of Hisampur, Fakhrpur, Ikauna, Nanpara, Charda and Bahraich; paying a total revenue of Rs. 1,24,847.

The Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala comes next, with 62,044 acres in this pargana. The Raja of Nanpara owns 18,678 acres, and Thakur Asghar Ali Khan of Tipraha 6,925 acres. The latter is a village in the north of the pargana, and gives its name to an estate held by a Khairati Sheikh family, who trace their descent from Sheikh Mianji, who came from Egypt and obtained the appointment of tahsildar of Bahraich under the native government. Previous to the mutiny the property was much larger, but 19 villages were confiscated for the concealment of cannon. It now consists of 15 villages and one patti in the parganas of Bahraich, Fakhrpur and Nanpara, paying a revenue of Rs. 9,200.

The only other resident taluqdar is Saiyid Aulad Husain of Ajatapur, who now holds only two villages paying a revenue of Rs. 880. The Maharaja of Balrampur has purchased the Sisai Salon property, which was formerly part of this taluqa. The remaining taluqdars only possess a few villages in this pargana, and all are non-resident. They comprise the taluqdars of Bhinga, Aliabad, Alinagar, Wera Qazi, Ranipur, Rehwa, Jamdan and Ambhapur. Ranipur is the name of the property consisting of two villages and six pattis in Bahraich, Hisampur and Fakhrpur held by Mahant Harcharan Das of Lucknow.

The early history of this pargana is identical with that of the district, and indeed till annexation pargana Bahraich comprised about half the total area of the present district of that name. It was held by various jagirdars till the days of Asaf-ud-daula, when the jagirs were for the most part resumed. The growth of the great estates has been described in the district history.

BAHRAICH *Tahsíl.*

This tahsíl occupies the central and eastern portions of the district, consisting of the four parganas of Bahraich, Bhinga, Ikauna and Tulsipur. Is is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the east by the Gonda district, on the west by Nanpara tahsíl, and on the south by Kaisarganj. The Bahraich and Ikauna parganas lie for the most part on the high central plateau of the district, while Bhinga and the northern portion of Ikauna form the valley of the Rapti, and Tulsipur consists of pure tarai with a wide fringe of reserved forest on the north. The detailed account of the physical characteristics, revenue, and agriculture of the tahsíl will be found in the various pargana articles.

The tahsíl forms a subdivision of the district under the charge of a full-powered officer of the district staff, while for the purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided between the munsifis of Bahraich and Kaisarganj in the Gonda Judgeship. There are police-stations at Bahraich, Payagpur, Ikauna and Bhinga, while a portion of Bahraich lies within the circles of the Nanpara and Malhipur police-stations, the latter also including within its limits several villages in the north-west of Bhinga. The tahsíl is somewhat poorly provided with means of communication except along the southern borders, which are traversed by the railway from Gonda to Bahraich and Nanpara. There are stations at Payagpur, Chilwaria and Bahraich, and parallel to the railway runs the road from Gonda to Bahraich. The only other part of the tahsíl that is within reach of railway communication is the Durgapur ilaqa of Ikauna and the eastern portion of Tulsipur, both of which communicate with the branch line from Gonda to Balrampur and Tulsipur. Besides the Gonda road already mentioned, unmetalled roads radiate from Bahraich in every direction. Of these the most important lead to Ikauna and Balrampur, to Bhinga, to Nanpara and to Kakardari ghat on the Rapti; the remainder leading southwards and westwards from Bahraich hardly affect this tahsíl. There are two important cross-roads: one leading from Kurasar to Payagpur, Ikauna and Bhinga; and the other from Ikauna to Nanpara, with a branch leading to Malhipur and Nepalganj. The Tulsipur tract is almost destitute of roads. A rough track leads from Nepalganj to

Balrampur along the southern borders, and from it a branch takes off at Gabapur to Bhinga. There are two municipalities in the tahsíl, at Bahraich and Bhinga, but the latter is poor and unimportant. Ikauna is a small town of no great size or importance, while the only other places deserving of mention are Payagpur and Bhangaha. There are of course numerous petty markets in the tahsíl, and some account of these has been given in the pargana articles.*

The total population of the tahsíl at the last census numbered 377,588 persons, of whom 194,761 were males and 18,287 females, Classified according to religions there were 318,956 Hindus, 58,304 Musalmans, 154 Christians, 72 Jains, 49 Aryas, 48 Sikhs and 5 Jews. Of the Hindus, Ahirs come first in point of numbers, being as many as 44,574 persons. Next to them come Brahmans, 42,951; Kurmis, 33,341; Koris, 27,426; Pásis, 25,738; Chamárs, 21,041, and Muraos, 10,617. Of the rest the best represented castes are Kahars, Banias, Dhobis, Telis, Lunias and Thakurs. Among the latter representatives are found of very many subdivisions, the chief being Bais, Kalhans and Janwars. Of the Musalmans Pathans are the most numerous, amounting to 8,545. Next to them come Sheikhs, Julahas, Sains and Darzis.

Though in the main the tahsíl is chiefly agricultural, we find various trades better represented here than elsewhere in the district. Besides the supply of the necessaries of life in the shape of food, drink and clothing, large numbers of people are engaged in transport and storage and in commerce generally. Besides these there are numbers of workers in wood, cane and other forest produce, in the various metals and in the manufacture of glass and earthenware. There is, however, no manufacture peculiar to the tahsíl.

BAMHNAUTI, *Pargana* FAKHRPUR, *Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

A very large and scattered village on the road from Sisaiya to Kurasar, adjoining Baundi on the north-west and about two miles east of the Ghagra. The village consists of two portions known as Shankarpur and Shahr Golaganj lying on either side of the Bhakosa. In the latter there is a bazár in

* See also the list in the Appendix.

which markets are held on Mondays and Fridays in every week, and a considerable fair takes place in a hamlet that goes by the name of Ramghat on the banks of the river. The fair is held in the months of Chait and Kartik, and is attended by about 4,000 people. Another fair takes place in Shankarpur in the months of Bhadon, Aghan, Phagun and Baisakh, when about 5,000 persons assemble. It is known as the mela Mahadeo Parasnath. The lands of Bamhnauti extend for nearly seven miles from north to south, but a large proportion consists of precarious alluvial land along the Ghagra. Golaganj lies in latitude 27° 28′ north and longitude 81° 23′ east. The total population at the last census numbered 3,000 persons, of whom 201 were Musalmans. Bamhnauti is the original home of the Raikwars in this district, being the place where Sal Deo first took up his residence and which formed his headquarters during his expeditions against the Bhars.

BARDAHA, *Pargana and Tahsil* NANPARA.

A village on the road from Nanpara to Khairighat, at a distance of six miles from the former, in latitude 27° 48′ north and longitude 81° 25′ east. Adjoining it on the west is Sheopur, where there is a large school attended by 72 pupils. Daily markets are held at both of these places, and at Bardaha in the month of Pus a large fair takes place, lasting for nearly a fortnight. It is known as the mela of Mahant Ramcharan Das. The population of Bardaha at the last census numbered 1,922 persons, of whom 168 were Musalmans, while Sheopur had a population of 830 inhabitants. There are two main sites, one being Bardaha itself, and the other Bardaha bazár, about a mile to the north and adjoining the village of Nakaha.

BAUNDI, *Pargana* FAKHRPUR, *Tahsil* KAISARGANJ.

A large village, in latitude 27° 27′ north and longitude 81° 25′ east, lying a short distance west of the road from Kurasar to Chahlarighat near Sisaiya, and connected with the main road from Bahraich to Bahramghat by a branch road leading to Marauncha. It forms the headquarters of the estate which now belongs to the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, who here has

a tahsíli and treasury guarded by an armed force. A considerable market is held here twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. There is an English middle school here, maintained by the estate, with three masters and 102 boys, a post-office, and a dispensary, also supported by the Maharaja. The population of Baundi at the last census numbered 2,286 persons, of whom 1,763 were Hindus, 511 Musalmans and 12 Sikhs. Baundi is a place of considerable historical interest, and frequent reference has been made to it in dealing with the Raikwars and their history. To the north-west of Baundi is Bamhnauti, the earliest Raikwar settlement, and to the north is the fort and village of Rehwa, the headquarters of a taluqa that is still owned by a member of the Raikwar clan.

BEHRA (*vide KHAIRIGHAT*).

BHANGAHA, *Pargana* BHINGA, *Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

A village situated in latitude 27° 44′ 36″ north and longitude 81° 51′ east, at a distance of twenty miles to the north-east of Bahraich and seven miles north-west of Bhinga, in the rich duab between the Rapti and the Bhakla rivers, about one mile from the banks of the former and one mile off the road from Bhinga to Nanpara. It is prettily situated in the midst of mango groves, and has a fertile alluvial soil. Formerly owned by the taluqdar of Bhinga, having been founded by him some 130 years ago, it has only become a place of any importance since 1814 A.D., in which year the bazár was first established. It is now owned by Sardar Baghel Singh, grandson of a loyal grantee, Sher Singh, on whom a portion of the Bhinga taluqa, now consisting of five villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 5,800, was conferred after the mutiny by the British Government. There is a small bazár here, a post-office, and a village school with an attendance of 56 pupils. The population in 1901 numbered 3,136 persons, of whom 780 were Musalmans, 2,247 Hindus and 9 Sikhs. Most of the Musalmans are Julahas. Bhangaha was once an important mart for the Nepal trade, but since the construction of the railway it has entirely given place to Nepalganj.

BHINGA, *Pargana* BHINGA, *Tahsil* BAHRAICH.

The capital of the pargana is a small town near the left bank of the Rapti in latitude 27° 42′ north and longitude 81° 56′ east, at a distance of 24 miles north-east of Bahraich, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road that crosses the river by a ferry at Pipraghat. Another road goes south to Ikauna and Payagpur, crossing the Rapti at Harai. From the Bahraich road a branch leads north-west to Nanpara, and another small track goes south-east to Balrampur. The town stands close to the borders of the reserved forest which extends northwards to the tarai. It contains the residence of the taluqdar of the same name, who has built a dispensary and maintains an anglo-vernacular middle school attended by 94 scholars. The Government buildings include a first-class police station, post-office and a primary school. Besides this there is a mission school with 28 pupils on the rolls. The market stands a mile from the banks of the Rapti and is held daily. The chief trade is in grain, which is transported by road to Bahraich A constantly-increasing amount of timber is also exported, mainly along the Rapti.

The town is a poor place, but it is fairly drained and generally healthy. It had in 1901 a population of 5,972 persons, of whom 3,146 were males and 2,826 females. Hindus numbered 3,868, as against 2,086 Musalmans and 18 Christians. In 1869 the total population was 4,341, which shows a rapid development. There are 1,104 houses in the town, excluding those which are outside municipal limits. Bhinga is at present administered as a municipality under Act I of 1900; but owing to the cost involved the finances of the town are not in a very satisfactory condition and it has been proposed to make the place a Notified Area under the same Act. The Board consists of eleven members, of whom ten, including the Chairman, are elected. The absence of any trade worth mentioning makes the levying of octroi impracticable, and the income is mainly derived from a house tax. In 1902 the total income was Rs. 2,914, including a balance of Rs. 97 from the preceding year, the principal heads being the house-tax, Rs. 820; pounds, Rs. 1,660, and rents Rs. 85. There is also a tax on animals and vehicles,

which realized Rs. 51. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 2,697, of which Rs. 754 were devoted to conservancy, Rs. 591 to public works, Rs. 510 to the upkeep of the police, and Rs. 405 to the cost of administration. The municipality has Rs. 3,000 invested in Government securities.*

The town is said to have been founded some 350 years ago by one Bhayya Dar Singh, a cadet of the house of Ikauna, in the name of whose head manager, Bhagga Singh, the name Bhinga had its origin. For 150 years subsequent to its foundation it was an unimportant village, but having been seized about 180 years ago by some Banjáras, it was recovered by Bhawani Singh Bisen, a younger brother of the Gonda Raja and a marriage connexion of the Janwár, by force of arms, and since then has risen in importance.

The taluqdar's residence is in the old fort, near which Mr. Ravenscroft was murdered in 1823 A.D., as is narrated in General Sleeman's "Tour in Oudh."† His tomb is about two miles from the palace and is kept in repair by the estate.

BHINGA *Pargana, Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

This pargana is bounded on the north by Nepal and Tulsipur; on the east and south lies pargana Ikauna, to the west Charda and to the south-west Bahraich. It has a total area of 243 square miles, with an extreme length of 19 miles and an average breadth of 14 miles. The chief physical characteristic of the pargana is the river Rapti, which flows with a very tortuous course from north-west to south-east through the centre of the pargana, in the upper portion of its course separating Bhinga from Charda. A smaller river, called the Bhakla, flows through the western portion of the pargana and enters Ikauna, where it is known as Singhia as far as its junction with the Rapti. The southern portion is drained by the Kain, which is fed by numerous nálas running down from the hills through Tulsipur. This stream for a short distance divides Bhinga from Ikauna and enters the Rapti in the extreme south-east of the pargana. The whole of Bhinga, with the exception of one

* See also Appendix, Table XVI.

† Sleeman, I., 112.

village, lies to the north of the central plateau of the district and comprises the three distinct tracts. On the south is the Rapti valley between and about the streams of this river and the Bhakla. North of the Rapti there is a stretch of upland, which contains a few villages and an extensive block of Government reserved forest. Beyond this again, in the neighbourhood of the Kain and its feeders, the land is pure tarai in which the soil is a stiff clay and rice is the only product of any importance. In the Rapti valley the soil is a fine alluvial loam, which is for the most part annually enriched by inundations of short duration. The western end of this tract, however, is composed of clay soil with a few small patches of loam. There is not much need of irrigation. The soil of the Rapti valley is naturally moist and in the tarai there is generally sufficient rain to render artificial irrigation unnecessary. The nálas from the hills are used when required, although generally they are insufficient as they dry up when water is most needed. Use is made to a small extent of earthen wells and tanks in the Rapti valley and the waters of the Bhakla are sometimes employed for irrigating the fields.

Of the total area over 61 square miles consist of Government forests, the remainder amounting to 116,610 acres, or 182·2 square miles. Of this 86,661 acres, or 74 per cent., are cultivated, while 17,844 acres consist of culturable waste and groves, and 12,105 acres are barren, half of this being under water. The crops raised in the kharíf are principally rice and maize, the latter being grown almost universally in the loam soil. In the clay tract late rice is usually grown year after year, being occasionally followed by gram and masur which are thrown broadcast into the mud before the rice is harvested. In the rabi, mixed crops of barley, gram, peas and masur in various combinations predominate. Wheat is also grown to a large extent either alone or with barley. In years of scanty rainfall the rice tracts, especially in the tarai, are liable to a certain amount of distress, while in years of heavy rain many villages in the Rapti valley suffer from flooding. Little can be done to mitigate these evils except perhaps in the tarai, where attention to the improvement of artificial irrigation might have beneficial results.

The total revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 1,44,098, being at the rate of Re. 1-10-7 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-3-1 per acre of the whole area, exclusive of the Government forests. At the summary settlement the demand was only Rs. 43,383, rising to Rs. 1,16,507 at the first regular settlement. The average rent-rate for the whole pargana is Rs. 5-2-2 per acre, the highest incidence being Rs. 7-6-0 per acre of the best *goind* and the lowest Rs. 2-12-0 per acre of *har*. By far the greater part of the pargana is held on grain-rents. The chief cultivating classes of the pargana are the Kurmis, who are hard workers and generally in prosperous circumstances. Next to them come the Ahirs, who are doubtlessly attracted by the facilities for grazing cattle in the riverside and forest villages, most of the latter enjoying concessions in the matter of timber and grass. Brahmans are less numerous than in the southern parganas of the district and occupy smaller holdings than elsewhere. The remainder are chiefly Pasis, Chamars, Musalmans and Muraos.

The total population of the pargana at the last census numbered 96,455 persons, of whom 49,044 were males and 47,411 females. Classified according to religions, there were 79,466 Hindus, 16,966 Musalmans and 23 others, chiefly Christians. There are 152 villages in the pargana, of which Bhinga alone can be described as a town. Of the rest Bhangaha, Naubasta, Ambwa and Patna come first in point of size. The only markets of the pargana are at Bhinga, Bhangaha, Harharpur and Ambwa. There are post-offices at Bhinga and Bhangaha, and a police-station at Bhinga. Besides the anglo-vernacular school and the mission school at Bhinga, there are Government primary schools at Bhangaha, Patna, Gauhania, Bhawaninagar and Gothwa: and aided schools at Lalitpur, Pure Ramparshad, Tilokpur and Ghordauria.

The pargana is devoid of railways and roads are few. The chief is that from Bahraich to Bhinga, which crosses the Rapti at Pipraghat. A road runs from Ikauna to Bhinga crossing the Rapti at Harai, while a branch takes off from this place at Naubasta and leads to Bhangaha, where it divides into two, one line running to Nanpara, and the other to Malhipur

and Babaganj station. From Bhinga a small road goes north to Gabapur in pargana Tulsipur, and another east to Balrampur. North of the Rapti communications are very poor; the only roads being the forest tracks, which connect the rest-houses at Bankatwa, Kakardari, Bhartha Kalan and Gulra. The Rapti is crossed by Government ferries at four places, Pipraghat, Harai, Parasrampur, near Bhinga, and Kakardari-ghat, whence a small road runs to Bahraich. Besides these there are as many as nine private ferries over the river in this pargana.

Of the 152 villages as many as 139 are held by taluqdars, of whom the chief are the Maharaja of Balrampur and the Raja of Bhinga. A few villages belong to Nawab Fateh Ali Khan of Nawabganj-Aliabad in Charda, and five villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 5,800, comprise the Bhangaha estate and are held by the Sikh Sardar Baghel Singh, to whose grandfather the property was granted for services rendered during the mutiny after the confiscation of part of the Bhinga estate.

Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga owns property in this pargana and in Bahraich, amounting to 89 villages and one patti, paying a total revenue of Rs. 92,116. Bhinga was originally one of the oldest estates belonging to the Janwar family, the last taluqdar of that race being Lalit Singh, whose sister married Bhawani Singh, the younger brother of the Bisen Raja of Gonda. Lalit Singh was much troubled by the inroads of the Banjaras, and in consequence of this he made over the state to his brother-in-law, who attacked the marauders and drove them out. Since then the property had been held by the Bisens, the present taluqdar being sixth in descent from Bhawani Singh.

The tarai portion of the district, which formerly consisted of the parganas of Dangdun and Bahra, once formed part of the Ikauna taluqa, but subsequently passed into the hands of the Bhinga Raja, who possessed the entire pargana before the mutiny. Half of the Bhinga taluqa was confiscated on account of the concealment of cannon subsequent to reoccupation and a large portion given to the Maharaja of Balrampur. The villages assigned to Nawab of Aliabad lie in the west of the pargana

adjoining his estate in Charda. The remaining 13 villages of the pargana are held by the descendants of smaller grantees.

BICHIA, *Pargana* DHARMANPUR, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

Bichia is the name of a railway-station on the Katarnianghat extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, at a distance of four miles north of Nishangara and four miles south of Katarnianghat. It lies in the forest and possesses no village or cultivation, Bichia being the name of a small hamlet to the north of the station, in latitude 28° 18′ north and longitude 81° 9′ east. There is a traffic registration post here. A market has recently been started close to the railway station, and a large amount of grain, chiefly from the adjacent Nepal tracts, is exported by rail.

CHARDA, *Pargana* CHARDA, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

The capital of the pargana is an inconsiderable village on the road from Babaganj to Malhipur and Ikauna, standing in latitude 27° 56′ north and longitude 81° 36′ east, at distance of two miles from Babaganj. It belongs to the Maharaja of Balrampur, by whom it is held in permanent settlement, and who has erected a tahsíl here and a dispensary, which is maintained by the estate, though periodically inspected by the Civil Surgeon. In-patients are admitted and there are five beds provided, the cost of dieting being borne by the estate. The Maharaja has also constructed a road leading from Charda through the forest to Nepalganj Road station. There is a small bazár here and a village school attended by 45 scholars. The population at the last census numbered 1,071, of whom 280 were Musalmans. There are the ruins of an old fort here to the west of the village, which resembles, save in point of size, that of Sahet Mahet in Gonda. It is probably of Buddhist origin and appears to have formed one of the chain of forts that guarded the plains against the inroads of the hill tribes. According to the local theory this was the fourteenth of the chain and this fact accounts for the name of the place. Like all the other old remains of the district, it is assigned to Raja Soheldeo,

the opponent of Saiyid Salar, but it is evidently of earlier origin, and its construction may be assigned to the Buddhists.

CHARDA *Pargana, Tahsîl* NANPARA.

This pargana lies along the Nepal border in the north of the district, being bounded on the west and south by Nanpara, on the south-east by Bahraich and on the east by the Bhinga pargana, from which it is separated in part by the Rapti river. It has a total area of 202 square miles: its greatest length from north to south being about 29 miles and its greatest breadth from east to west about 15 miles. There are two large tracts of forest in the centre of the pargana between Nepal and pargana Nanpara, and in the extreme north-west there is a smaller scattered area of forest adjoining the Chakia jungle in Nanpara. The two large forests mark the edge of the plateau on which the western and larger part of the pargana is situated. To the east of this the land slopes down abruptly to the level tract between the Bhakla and the Rapti, both of which enter the pargana from Nepal. The south of the pargana belongs to the central plateau of the district, and extends as far north as the Bhakla river. This stream is not so erratic as the Rapti, but flows in a deep and narrow channel, and though it constantly overflows its banks, its course is never altered from year to year. In the north-west of the pargana there are one or two minor streams, but they are of little or no importance. The prevailing soil is loam, which is of a rich alluvial nature in the low-lying portions of the pargana; while in the neighbourhood of the Bhakla there are numerous depressions with clay soil. There is a good deal of clay, too, in the northern villages in which fine crops of rice are grown. On the edge of the forest and on the slopes between the upland and the low-lying portions the soil is light and sandy, and very little of this is cultivated. There is very little irrigation, as it is not needed in the low-lying tracts and all that is required in the *uparhar* is supplied from the few small tanks.

The cultivated area amounts to 93,561 acres, or 77 per cent. of the whole, excluding the forest portion. Of the remainder 19,117 acres consist of culturable waste and groves, and 1,372

acres are barren. The kharíf harvest is far the most important and largely exceeds the rabi; the chief staple is rice, which is mostly of the jarhan variety in the north of the pargana. In the low-lying portion maize is the most important crop, sometimes mixed with arhar and sometimes followed in the same year by wheat or mixed rabi crops. On the higher ground arhar and kodon prevail, varied by early rice. In the rabi, as usual, wheat, gram, peas and barley with a fair proportion of mustard and rape comprise almost the whole harvest. Cultivation is of a high standard owing to the great number of the Kurmis; after them Pathans and Ahirs are the most numerous cultivators. Rents are fairly high, but vary greatly. The rate per acre of goind in the upland averages Rs. 8-8-0, while bhur in the same circle fetches Rs. 4-8-0 per acre. In the forest villages, however, the average rate falls at less than half of this amount. The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 1,59,274, being at the rate of Rs. 1-11-3 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-4-6 per acre of the whole area. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 57,417, rising to Rs. 1,34,143 at the first regular settlement. The enhancement at the recent revision would have been far greater were it not that as many as 87 villages are held in permanent settlement.

The total population of the pargana at the last census numbered 88,496 persons, of whom 45,050 were males and 43,446 females. Hindus numbered 72,706, Musalmans 15,708 and 82 followed other religions, chiefly Sikhs and Christians. In 1869 the total population was 65,291—a clear proof of the great development of the pargana. There are 179 villages in the pargana, but none of these are of any size. Several have large populations, but they consist mainly of wide stretches of land that have been demarcated as single villages in the shape of jungle grants. The chief market is at Rupidiha on the Nepal frontier, where there is a station known as Nepalganj Road, and which constitutes the chief market of the district as far as the trade with Nepal is concerned. A separate article will be found on this village as well as on the other market towns of Babaganj, Malhipur, Charda and Nawábganj-Aliabad. Besides these there are small markets at Nawábganj, Jamnaha Bhawanipur, and

Hardatnagar. There are village schools at each of these places and at Shikari and Ramnagar Semra, and aided schools at Rupidiha, Jogia and Jagiria. There are post-offices at Babaganj, Malhipur and Nawabganj, and a forest bungalow at Abdullaganj.

There are no metalled roads in the pargana. The northern portion is traversed by the Nepalganj branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, with stations at Babaganj and Rupidiha or Nepalganj Road where the line terminates. Parallel to the railway runs the road from Nanpara to Nepalganj, traversing the north-west of the pargana for a distance of eight miles. Through the southern portion runs the road from Nanpara to Bhinga for a similar distance. Near the Bhinga border this road is intersected by a portion of the road from Bahraich to Kakardarighat. There are also several roads maintained by the various estates, such as that from Rupidiha and Charda through the forest to Bargadaha near Kakardari, which is kept up by the Balrampur estate. That portion of the road from Nawábganj to Nanpara which lies within this pargana is maintained by the Nawáb of Nawábganj-Aliabad. His estate and that of Jamdan are intersected by a number of minor roads or cart-tracks, and the same is the case, but to a much less marked degree, in the Payagpur and Balrampur villages.

Of the 179 villages all but four are held by taluqdars. Almost the whole pargana before the mutiny belonged to the Janwar Rajas of Charda, who were related to the Payagpur family. The estate then consisted of 428 villages, of which 255 were conferred on the Maharaja of Balrampur, 147 on Ali Raza Khan and 26 on Jai Singh. The portion of the estate that fell to the Maharaja of Balrampur was demarcated at the first regular settlement in 87 villages, and the jama was fixed at Rs. 66,939 for ever. Ali Raza Khan was a Qizilbash Pathan, who was born in Kábul and was one of the seven sons of Sardár Hidayat Khan, whose father, Sardar Ali Khan, came from Turkistan in the days of Nadir Shah and was appointed Hakim of Kandahar. Sardár Hidayat Khan left Kandahar and went to reside in Kábul during the reign of Ahmad Shah Durani.

His sons during the first Kábul war afforded valuable assistance to the British, and Ali Raza Khan returned to India with the army, receiving an allowance of Rs. 600 a month. Both he and his brothers, Muhammad Taqi Khan and Muhammad Raza Khan, did good service for Government on several occasions, such as the Kangra outbreak of 1846, and the battle of Firozshah. Muhammad Taqi Khan was killed and Muhammad Raza Khan was wounded at the battle of Kasganj in the mutiny. Ali Raza Khan was given a portion of the Charda estate after the mutiny and was succeeded by Niwazish Ali Khan, whose son, the Honourable Nawáb Fateh Ali Khan, is the present taluqdar. He now owns 46 villages in Charda and five in the neighbouring pargana of Bhinga, with a total revenue of Rs. 41,365. The Raja of Payagpur holds 23 villages in this pargana, while four villages belong to the Nanpara estate and 15 to Rani Narain Dei of Jamdan. The latter is a Sikh lady, the widow of Sardár Hira Singh, whose father, Sardár Jai Singh, was given part of the Charda estate after the mutiny. The property consists in all of 33 villages and one patti in the parganas of Charda, Hisampur, Bahraich and Dharmanpur, paying a total revenue of Rs. 24,037. The remaining four villages are in the hands of zamindars. Two whole villages and one mahal are owned by the descendants of the hereditary qanungos of Bahraich. One mahal is owned by a faqir, and the remaining village, Hardatnagar, belongs to the sons of the Raja of Baundi. Nawáb Fateh Ali Khan generally lives in the Panjáb, but sometimes resides at Nawábganj-Aliabad, and has tahsíls at Nawábganj, Nasirganj and Haridih.

In old days the eastern portion of this pargana was known as Sultanpur Kundri, while the western formed Mahmudabad, a tappa of pargana Bahraich. Its early history is similar in some points to that of Nanpara, the hill chieftains penetrating thus far south under cover of the thick forest that then overspread the country. In 891 Hijri, however, Sultanpur Kundri was nominally paying a revenue of Rs. 25,903, the holder being probably the hill Rajas of Saliana and Dangdun. In Akbar's time the revenue was admittedly only Rs. 4,172. It was after this time that Rudr Singh, own brother of the great Maha Singh

of Ikauna, settled himself here on the strength, it may be, of the *farmán* which his elder brother obtained from Shah Jahan. The estate founded by him, comprising nearly the whole of the Sultanpur Kundri pargana, was subsequently called the Gujiganj estate, from Guji Beg, who obtained it in jagir. Rudr Singh's descendants, however, resented this grant, and at last became so refractory that orders were issued from Lucknow, in accordance with which, in 1806 A.D., Dariao Singh, the taluqdar of the time, was crushed and his estates divided among the neighbouring landholders. The western portion of the pargana seems at one time to have been called Jagannathpur, after one Jagannath Singh, also a cadet of the house of Ikauna, who probably established himself here about the same time as Rudr Singh in Sultanpur Kundri; but prior to his arrival one Saiyid Abu Muhammad is related to have obtained a grant of fourteen villages in this part, whence the name Charda, or Chahardah, is said to have originated. The Saiyids, however, made but little of the jungle tracts, and about the year 1600 A.D., the year of the cursing of Dogáon, they left the country for the south. Jagannath Singh does not seem to have done more than bequeath his name to the country side, for in Shuja-ud-daula's time the jungle had once more claimed its own. The Raja of Nanpara, Mustafa Khan, then undertook the task of clearing the forest, but was soon tired of the work, and in 1192 Asaf-ud-daula on a shooting tour found the country side deserted. Himmat Singh of Payagpur was named to the king as a likely man to accomplish the hopeless task, and was granted a sanad for the purpose. His efforts were crowned with success, and the last hundred years have seen this portion of the pargana almost completely cleared of wood. His nephew succeeded him, and it was his descendant, Jodh Singh, from whom the estate was confiscated for rebellion and conferred on the loyal grantees who now hold it. At Charda itself there is an old ruined fort similar in every respect to Sahet Mahet except in size. It evidently formed one of the chain of such forts which formerly lined the tarai. Common tradition assigns it to Raja Soheldeo, who is said to have been the chief opponent of Saiyid Salar Masaud; but though it may have been occupied at that

time, its construction doubtless dates from a much earlier period.

CHILWARIA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

A village on the main road from Bahraich to Gonda at a distance of nine miles south-east of the former, in latitude 27° 29′ north and longitude 81° 42′ east. It possesses a railway station on the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, since the construction of which a considerable traffic has sprung up and a large export trade in grain is carried on. The market is known as Nanakganj, and is held twice a week, on Sundays and Thursdays. The station actually lies within the limits of the village of Lahraura. Both this and Chilwaria are quite unimportant places, possessing nothing of any interest. They stand near the western edge of the uplands, and their western portions contain a large amount of inferior soil.

DHARMANPUR, *Pargana* DHARMANPUR,
Tahsíl NANPARA.

This village, from which the pargana takes its name, is a quite insignificant place lying to the west of the railway at a distance of three miles south of Nishangara station, on the banks of the great jhíl which forms the source of the river Chauka. It is situated in latitude 28° 10′ north and longitude 81° 14′ east. Adjoining it on the south are the large villages of Harkhapur and Semri Ghatai, in the latter of which a market is held twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays, but it generally goes by the name of Harkhapur bazár. Through Semri Ghatai and Harkhapur passes the road from Motipur to Sujauli. The population of Dharmanpúr at the last census numbered only 208 persons, while Harkhapur contained 2,169 and Semri Ghatai 2,258 inhabitants. Ahirs form the prevailing caste.

DHARMANPUR *Pargana, Tahsíl* NANPARA.

This pargana forms the northernmost part of the tahsíl and the district. It consists of a narrow stretch of country between the Kauriala on the west and the Nepal territory on the east and north. To the south and south-east lies pargana

Nanpara. The main stream of the Kauriala issues from the mountains about 20 miles north of the frontier and immediately forms two branches, the western of which is known as the Kauriala and the eastern as the Girwa. These two streams after a course of some 30 miles reunite in this pargana near the village of Bharthapur, and the joint stream is afterwards known variously as the Ghagra or Kauriala. The island enclosed between the two channels lies partly in Nepal and partly in this pargana, the frontier being the neutral strip which is annually cleared by the officers of the two Governments. The Dharmanpur portion of this island is almost wholly occupied by wide stretches of grass jungle with occasional patches of poor forest, the whole being included in the Government reserve. There are only three actual villages here, the other settlements being the temporary huts used by the graziers. Two of the villages belong to Government and the third, Bharthapur, to the Jamdan estate. South of the Girwa we find the beginning of the central plateau of the district, which extends southwards as far as Nanpara pargana. It is almost wholly occupied by reserved forest which in place contains valuable sál trees, but elsewhere inferior miscellaneous timber, chiefly shisham and khair. There are four Government villages on the banks of the Girwa and only four others in the whole of the remainder of the *uparhar*, three of these being on the eastern edge of the forest overlooking the Sarju, which for a short distance divides the pargana from Nepal. The remaining portion of the pargana lies below the abrupt high bank of the uplands, and is marked in every direction by traces of former beds of the Kauriala. In the north there is a wide stretch of grass waste similar to that on the other side of the Girwa. Below this there is a group of villages for the most part clear of jungle, but nevertheless liable to the ravages of wild animals. South of this again there is another stretch of grass and poor forest, which gives place to a block of villages extending to the Nanpara boundary. The only stream which has its origin in this pargana is the Chauka, which rises in an enormous jhíl in the centre of the pargana near the village of Dharmanpur, and then pursues a winding and sluggish course close to the edge of the plateau, which it finally leaves on

the borders of Nanpara and turns westwards into the Kauriala. Lying along the banks of the Kauriala there are some large tracts of *jhau* jungle and grass land, which are often overflowed in the rains and form the refuge of nilgai, pig, parha, and a few gond or swamp-deer.

The pargana as a whole may be described as one of poor soil and fluctuating cultivation, precarious from the sparseness of population, the proximity of the forest and the constant danger of flooding. Added to this, it has had to contend hitherto against its remoteness and the unhealthy nature of the climate. Of late years, however, there has been an increase of population and the tract is now accessible, owing to the opening of the line branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway to Katarnianghat on the Girwa. The taluqdars of Nanpara and Jamdan have been greatly increasing their estates in this direction, and their successful management elsewhere will probably have a very beneficial result on the pargana.

The total area of the pargana is 183,186 acres or 286 square miles. Of this as much as 94,133 acres, or nearly 147 square miles, are under the control of the Forest Department. Of the remainder, 2,272 acres, or 25 per cent., are cultivated, while 53,515 acres consist of culturable waste and 13,186 acres, of which over three-fourths are under water, are barren. The kharíf harvest covers an area nearly double of that sown in the rabi, and 33·5 per cent. bears a double crop. Rice is the most important crop in every village, while maize and juar are also grown on the higher land, but with little success. In the rabi barley is the commonest, followed by wheat and rape. Amongst other crops the castor-oil plant and coriander alone require especial mention. The total revenue now stands at Rs. 23,245, being at the rate of Re. 1-0-8 per acre of cultivation and Re. 0-4-2 per acre of the whole area, excluding the forest. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 11,149, rising to Rs. 22,375 at the first regular settlement—figures which are significant as showing the slow rate of progression in this pargana. Ahirs form the chief cultivating class, doubtless owing to the vast grazing facilities. Next to them come Banjaras, Tharus, Muraos, Lodhs and Kurmis. The standard of cultivation

is very low everywhere, and the villages present a poor appearance, as there is a prejudice against walled houses, most of the huts being flimsily built of wattle. Rents are naturally very low, the average being no higher than Rs. 2-1-0 per acre.

The total population of the pargana at the last census numbered 30,644 persons, of whom 17,028 were males and 13,611 females. Classified according to religions, there were 26,219 Hindus, 4,409 Musalmans and 16 others, both Sikhs and Christians. The principal place of the pargana is Sujauli, a Government village, which is separately described. There are markets at Sujauli, at Harkhapur in the north and at Jhala in the south. Another bazár has just been built at the Bichia railway station in the Government forest. There are traffic registration posts at Katarnianghat, Sujauli, Bichia and Kates on the extreme northern boundary.

The Katarnianghat extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway was opened in 1898 and traverses almost the whole length of the pargana from south to north. There are stations at Murtiha, Nishangara, Bichia and Katarnianghat, the terminus. Parallel to this runs the forest-road from Motipur in Nanpara to Katarnianghat, whence a cart-track leads north into Nepal. Another road runs from Motipur to Sujauli. Both of these are small tracks of the poorest description and scarcely deserve to be dignified with the name of roads.

There are 56 villages in the pargana, of which 40 are held by taluqdars, seven by Government and nine by single zamindars and coparcenary bodies. The Raja of Nanpara holds 20 villages, 13 belong to the taluqdar of Jamdan and seven to the Raja of Isanagar in Kheri. The single zamindars belong to the family of the Nanpara Raja. The pargana is a creation of the British Government, having originally formed part of pargana Dhaurahra in Kheri. It has practically no separate history, but such as there is, will be found in the general historical sketch of the district.

DOGAON, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NANPARA.

An ancient town, almost all traces of which have now disappeared, but which was formerly of some importance. It had

almost, in fact, been lost to sight, but for the existence of a few local traditions and the discovery of numerous copper coins bearing the name of Dogám or Doganw as the mint. These coins consist of dams and fractions of the dam of the reigns of Akbar and Shah Jahan. They are to be met with all over the provinces in large numbers and especially in Nanpara and Bahraich —a fact which led to the discovery of the site of Dogaon. It lies at a distance of about four miles north-west of Nanpara, between the Sarju on the west and the villages of Keshwapur and Banjaria on the north and east, in latitude 27° 53′ north and longitude 81° 27′ east. There are numerous traces of old brick-work and several masonry wells, which undoubtedly belong to the period at which Dogaon flourished. On the ruins stands a hamlet still known as Dogon. The place has suffered greatly from the construction of the railway as the bricks have been carted away in large quantities for the purpose of ballast. A detailed account of the place will be found in an article by Major W. Vost, I.M.S., in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXIV, page 69.

Dogaon is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as a copper mint and as the centre of a considerable trade with the hills. The existence of the mint is doubtless due to the fact that a large proportion of the available copper at that time came from Nepal. In the Dastur-ul-Amal of the time of Aurangzeb it is described as a village that once possessed a mint. A similar reference is to be found in the Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh of 1695 A.D.* The place was deserted in the reign of Shah Jahan, in consequence, it is said, of a curse by a saintly mendicant, Shah Sajan, whose tomb used to stand here, but has of late years been washed away by the Sarju. A fair is held still here annually in his honour on the river bank. This tradition is confirmed by the absence of any coins of Dogaon later than Shah Jahan.

As to the ancient history of the place, nothing is known for certain. It is of course said to have belonged to Soheldeo, who defeated Saiyid Salar, but this is common to every old site in the district. Major Vost suggests a connection between Dogaon and Dangdun, the territory of one of the hill Rajas mentioned in

* India of Aurangzeb, p. 32.

ancient history, and a pargana of the *Ain-i-Akbari*. It is possible, but proof is wanting. The situation of the mahal of Dangdun or Dangdoi is given in the history of the district.* It certainly could not have included Dogaon in Akbar's time.

FAKHRPUR, *Pargana* FAKHRPUR, *Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

The capital of the pargana is situated in latitude 27° 25′ north and longitude 81° 31′ east, on the west side of the high road from Bahramghat to Bahraich, at a distance of eleven miles from the latter and twelve from Kaisarganj. Surrounded with fine mango groves, the aspect of the town is pleasing, but the water is bad and the place is unhealthy, goitre being very prevalent. The town comprises portions of several other villages, such as Dharam Sarai, Musa Patti, Kesho Kunda and Alinagar, and has a population of 2,656 persons, of whom as many as 1,122 are Musalmans. All the houses are of mud, the only brick buildings being two shivalas and thakurdwaras combined. The place contains a first class police-station, a post-office, and a Government school with 51 pupils. A cattle market is held here on Mondays and Fridays, and sales are registered. Saltpetre is manufactured here, but only to a small extent. There is a military encamping-ground here near the village and to the east of the road, and a Public Works Department inspection-bungalow close by. In former times the place is said to have been held by Ahirs, and in the time of Akbar was called Pakrpur from a large Pakaria tree which still flourishes at the side of the road into Bahraich. In 965 Hijri, however, Akbar made it the head-quarters of a pargana, under the name that it now bears; established a tahsíl, and built a fort. Up to 1226 Fasli the Tahsildar had his fort and treasury here; but the chakladar in that year incorporated the larger portion of the pargana in the Baundi ilaqa, from which time the fort ceased to be used.

FAKHRPUR *Pargana, Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

This pargana lies along the banks of the Ghagra which separates it from the district of Sítapur on the west. It extends inland and eastwards as far as the central plateau of the district,

* Ch. V., p. 125.

the boundary on this side being the Bahraich pargana. On the north is Nanpara and on the south and south-west Hisampur. The whole pargana lies in the *tarhar* or lowland between the edge of the central plateau and the Ghagra. In its general features it strongly resembles Hisampur and like the latter is traversed by the Sarju river, which enters it from Nanpara on the north and leaves it at the south-eastern corner, for a short distance forming the boundary between this pargana and Hisampur. It also contains within its area several tributary streams or *sots* of the Sarju, and west of this river there are several other channels flowing into the Ghagra, such as the Bhakosa and Bhuriya nadis. These are more or less dry or at least stagnant after the cessation of the rains. In other places there are considerable depressions, apparently the deserted beds of ancient streams. These and the other watercourses and tâls, of which the Dahaura and Maila are the principal, present no unusual features. Slight flooding takes place in their neighbourhood, but no damage is done except in abnormally wet years. The continuity of the cultivation is here and there broken by patches of sandy waste, which are capable of producing nothing more valuable than grass. There are, however, great stretches of level land with a good soil, and growing crops of varying degrees of merit, but on the whole somewhat inferior to that of Hisampur. The villages along the Ghagra are largely subject to the action of that river, which is constantly changing its bed and is almost always troublesome. There are numerous islands in its bed on which alluvial deposits of moderate fertility are found. The prevailing soil is loam, clay being found in very small patches in the depressions, while the bhur, of which there is a fair amount, is chiefly confined to the river banks and is as a rule entirely uncultivated. The soil is naturally moist and very little irrigation is necessary or practised: even poppy is frequently raised without the aid of artificial watering.

The total area of the pargana is 242,209 acres, or 379 square miles. The cultivated area amounts to 213 square miles, or 60 per cent. of the whole, while only 8 per cent. is now classed as culturable waste. The kharíf is the principal harvest and as

much as 40 per cent. bears a double crop. The chief staple of the pargana in the kharíf is maize, which is frequently mixed with juar and arhar. The rice is mainly of the early variety and is frequently followed by gram and peas in the rabi. Wheat is the most important winter crop, followed by barley, gram, peas and oilseeds. Wheat is generally grown as a single crop; but sometimes, when mixed with others, follows maize. The tobacco produced in this pargana is of a high quality and is exported in large quantities to all parts of the country. The yield of poppy also is greater here than in any other part of the district. The total revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 1,08,701, being at the rate of Re. 0-12-9 per acre of cultivation and Re. 0-7-2 per acre of the whole area. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 70,265, rising to Rs. 92,421 at the first regular settlement. The low incidence of the jama is due to the fact that nearly more than half the pargana is held by the Maharaja of Kapurthala in permanent settlement. The standard rent-rate varies very cōnsiderably, from Rs. 8-4-0 per acre of the best goind, in the case of low-caste tenants, to Rs. 2-2-0 per acre of inferior land. Brahmans are the most numerous cultivating caste in the pargana, and they hold a far larger area than other tenants. Of the lower castes Ahirs come first in point of numbers, being undoubtedly attracted by the large areas of grazing in the pargana. Next to them come Chamars, Koris and Lodhs. The best cultivators are the Muraos and Kurmis, but they are both comparatively few in numbers.

The total population of the pargana at the last census numbered 182,810 persons, showing a large increase during the last 40 years, for in 1869 the population numbered but 140,099 souls. Classified according to religions, there were 155,744 Hindus, 27,017 Musalmans and 49 others, chiefly Sikhs. There are 289 villages in the pargana, but none of these are worthy of the name of town. The largest place is Sisaiya, while Fakhrpur, Rehwa, Pachdeori, Sikandarpur, Raipur, Baundi and Madhopur all have populations of over 2,000 persons. The principal local markets are at Sisaiya, Maharajganj, Baundi, Marawa and Jaitapur; cattle-markets are held at Fakhrpur and Mahsi. Much, however, of the grain traffic is carried on direct with Bahraich. There are other

petty markets at Bhilora-Bansu, Gopchandpur, Golaganj near Baundi, Bikaina, Pachdeori and Balwapur, a hamlet of Kasaha Muhammadpur. Fairs are held at seven places in the pargana. The chief is that of Golwaghat, which takes place in the months of Chait and Kartik at the village of Sheikh Dahir on the Sarju. The Ghur Debi fair takes place on the 30th of Asarh at the village of Ghure Haripur, a few miles west of Fakhrpur. This fair lasts for nearly a week and is frequented by traders from Lucknow and elsewhere. The mela Mahadeo Parasnath takes place at Bamhnauti Shankarpur in the months of Chait, Bhadon, Aghan, Phagun and Baisakh. At Ramghat on the Ghagra in the village of Golaganj about 4,000 persons gather in Chait and Kartik. The other fairs, mela Kunja Das at Bela Sarai, the Jangli Pir fair in Kataha, and the Kuti Dalthaman Das in Mokaria, are all small gatherings of very litttle importance.

Besides the English middle school maintained by the Kapurthala estate at Baundi there are thirteen Government village schools in the pargana, the chief being at Sikandarpur, Maharajganj, Mahsi, Raipur and Fakhrpur; six aided indigenous schools, and three village schools at Bakaina, Kewalpur and Bhilora-Bansu maintained by the Kapurthala estate. There are post-offices at Baundi, Keshwapur, Jaitapur, Fakhrpur, Sisaiya, Mahsi and Pipri.

The chief road of the pargana is the highway from Bahraich to Bahramghat, which passes through Fakhrpur. From Chahlarighat on the Ghagra roads run to Kurasar, Bahraich and Nanpara, the first-named being connected with the Bahramghat road by a cross-road running from Baundi to Marauncha. Another road runs from Bahraich to Kataighat, where it is joined by a road from Nanpara. Two cart-tracks lead from Baundi to Biswan and Sítapur crossing the Ghagra by ferries at Faruaghat and Keoraghat. There is no railway in the pargana, but the station at Bahraich is within a short distance of the eastern boundary, giving the pargana touch with the railway system, so that this tract like all the south of the district has greatly benefited by the opening of the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

The largest landowner of the pargana is the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, who owns 147 whole villages and parts of several others in permanent settlement, which represent the confiscated

estate of Baundi. Besides these, His Highness also possesses a few mahals forming part of the Ikauna estate in temporary settlement. In all, 261 villages are owned by the taluqdars. Next to the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala comes the taluqdar of Rehwa, Thakur Rudra Partab Singh, who holds the property under the guardianship of his mother. Up to 1895 the estate was held under the management of the Court of Wards during the long minority of the late taluqdar, who died in 1899. The family belongs to the Raikwar clan and the estate is one of the few that escaped confiscation after the Mutiny, with the exception of 14 villages which were forfeited on account of the concealment of cannon. The property now consists of 41 whole villages and twelve pattis, situated in the parganas of Fakhrpur, Hisampur and Bahraich, and paying a revenue of Rs. 35,995. The only other taluqa of much importance is the Chahlari estate, which is held by Sardar Jagjot Singh and Rani Lachhman Kunwar, who are Sikhs of the family of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The property consists of 26 villages in this pargana, paying a revenue of Rs. 3,148, several of the mahals being revenue free. It all lies towards the Ghagra, from which it stretches inland. Like Baundi, it formerly belonged to the Raikwars and was confiscated after the Mutiny. The other taluqdars are non-resident: they include the Rajas of Nanpara, Payagpur and Mallanpur in the Sítapur district, and the taluqdar of Tipraha in pargana Bahraich. The chief zamindars of the pargana are representatives of the old Qanungo family who hold the estates of Baturha and Kanera, of which the latter is now under the Court of Wards.

The history of the pargana is that of the Raikwars, who, according to their tradition, first settled here about 1400 A.D. The family was founded by Partap Sah, a Surajbansi who came from Raika in Kashmir, and from his two sons, Sal Deo and Bal Deo, are descended all the Raikwars of Bahraich and Bara Banki. The pargana at that time was held by the Bhars, who were ejected by Sal Deo. Harhardeo, the fourth in descent from Sal Deo, is said to have been called to Dehli in 1590 A.D. and to have been deputed by Akbar to suppress the rising in Kashmir. In return for the services rendered on that occasion he received an estate consisting of nine parganas. Of these Fakhrpur,

Hisampur, Bamhnauti, half Firozabad and Rajpur, which is now represented by the Chahlari estate, lay in this district. A few years later the estate was divided, three-fifths being taken by the owner of Baundi and the remainder by Gajpat Singh, who founded the Rehwa taluqa. The separation of the Chahlari estate took place two generations later, and at the same time half the jagir given to Harhardeo was resumed. The Baundi estate rose to its highest point in 1818, when the taluqdar obtained possession of all the khalsa villages.

In the time of Akbar the pargana consisted of 101,701 bíghas of cultivation with a revenue of Rs. 75,366. In 1797 A.D. half the pargana of Firozabad was included in Fakhrpur, and a further addition was made after annexation, when half Rajpur comprising that portion which lay on the Bahraich side, was united to Fakhrpur.

GAIGHAT, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A large village on the right bank of the Sarju by the side of the unmetalled road that leads from Nanpara to Motipur, at a distance of about 13 miles from the former. The river is crossed here by a Government ferry. A large bazár is held in Gaighat twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays. There is a post-office here and a Government village school attended by 32 pupils. The population of Gaighat at the last census numbered 3,691 persons, of whom 811 were Musalmans. The village lands are extensive and include several hamlets. The main site lies in latitude 27° 59′ north and longitude 81° 25′ east.

GANDARA, *Pargana* HISAMPUR, *Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

A large village on the west bank of the Sarju at the point of junction with the tributary stream that flows down the centre of the pargana. It lies off the main road at a distance of four miles east of Kaisarganj, in latitude 27° 14′ north and longitude 81° 36′ east. There is a ferry here over the Sarju. The village adjoins Hisampur, an insignificant little place lying to the north, that gives its name to the pargana. Gandara possesses a post-office, a village school and a market held twice a week, on Sundays and Thursdays. There is also a considerable

cattle market here. The population of Gandara at the last census numbered 2,117 persons, of whom 1,067 were Musalmans. Hisampur has a population of only 327 inhabitants. The village forms the headquarters of the Ambhapur taluqa, held by Sheikh Asghar Ali, who owns 35 villages and 12 pattis in the parganas of Hisampur and Bahraich, assessed at Rs. 22,587, as well as one village in Bara Banki.

GANGWAL, *Pargana* IKAUNA, *Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

This village lies in the south-western corner of the pargana at a distance of five miles south of Payagpur railway station, in latitude 27° 20′ north and longitude 81° 48′ east. It contains the residence of Rani Itraj Kunwar, widow of Suraj Prakash Singh, the late taluqdar of Gangwal. An account of the family is given in the pargana article and in the history of the district. There is a good market held twice weekly, on Sundays and Thursdays, and a Government school, with an attendance of 45 scholars. The population of Gangwal in 1901 numbered 2,111 persons, including that of the adjoining village of Manikapur. Brahmans are the most numerous caste, while Musalmans number 328.

GHAGRA RIVER.

This river, which forms the western boundary of Bahraich for the whole length of the district, contains the waters of many streams and is only generally known as the Ghagra from the point where it is joined by the Dahawar, which divides Kheri and Sítapur and now carries along its channel the main waters of the Chauka. North of this point the chief stream is generally known as the Kauriala, a mountain river that has its origin in the lower ranges of the Himálaya of Nepal and which immediately on debouching from the hills branches into two rivers, known as the Kauriala and Girwa. After a course of about 30 miles these two reunite in the north of Dharmanpur pargana. Both these are rapid rivers, broad and shallow, with beds covered with boulders. They have an average breadth of about 400 yards with a depth ranging from two to four feet. Both frequently change their course and their channels are

dotted with numerous islands. They are both navigable for vessels of small burden, but the heavier boats cannot ascend beyond Shitabaghat, below their junction. The chief tributary of the Kauriala on the Kheri side is the Sarju, which is said to represent an old channel of the Chauka. A river also known as the Chauka flows through pargana Dharmanpur and joins the Kauriala on the east bank at the village of Bharthapur, while further south it is fed by the Sarju, which flows through Nanpara from Nepal. A short distance below the confluence the waters of the Chauka now join the Kauriala by means of the Dahawar, which unites with the Kauriala near Mallanpur. Continuing southwards from this point the rivers now known as the Ghagra, flows in a wide sandy bed along the parganas of Fakhrpur and Hisampur. There is a high bank on the Sítapur side, but towards Bahraich there extends a wide stretch of lowlying alluvial ground, intersected by numerous channels and watercourses, which represent more or less ancient beds of the river.

The Ghagra is a great river and frequently is very destructive, carrying away whole towns and villages when in floods. A large portion of Mallanpur and Chahlari disappeared many years ago, while in recent times the important mart of Bahrampur, which was situated opposite the confluence of the old Chauka with the Ghagra, has completely disappeared owing to the action of the river. The extreme southern portion of Hisampur has lately been protected from further inroads by the huge training works erected with the intention of compelling the Ghagra to flow under the great Elgin bridge by which the Bengal and North-Western Railway crosses the river.

The Ghagra is still used to a large extent for the purposes of trade. Although there has been a material decrease in this respect since the great development of the railway system, large quantities of timber are floated down from the forest of Kheri and Bahraich and numbers of boats still ply between Bahramghat and the northern markets. There are eleven Government ferries on the Ghagra, which are managed from this district. In the extreme north of the district there are ferries at Ramnagar and Bharthapur, which belong to the Kheri district; and

a short distance south of the junction of the Girwa and the Kauriala is the Shitabaghat ferry of the same district. Four miles south of the last-named is the ferry at Sujauli. The next ferry of the Bahraich district is 14 miles further south at Zalimnagar on a cart-track from Mangauria to Isanagar in Kheri. Another road leading from Isanagar to Daulatpur in Nanpara pargana crosses the river at Thotwaghat. Six miles further south on the road from Nanpara to Firozabad there is a ferry at Ganapur.

Just below the junction of the Kauriala and the Dahawar the river is crossed at Kataighat, the meeting place of the roads from Nanpara and Bahraich to Kheri. The next important ferry is that at Chahlari, about eight miles south, at the meeting of the roads from Bahraich and Kurasar to Sítapur. Two cart-tracks lead from Biswan in Sítapur to Baundi in Fakhrpur crossing the river at Keoraghat and Faruaghat. From Kaisarganj a branch road runs to Fatehpur in Bara Banki, crossing the river at Faruhighat. Opposite Bahramghat in Bara Banki there is a bridge of boats, and a short distance south of this is the Elgin bridge.

HARDATNAGAR, *Pargana* CHARDA, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A large and scattered village in the south-west of the pargana on the road from Bhinga to Nanpara, close to the point where it is crossed by the road from Bahraich to Kakardarighat, in latitude 27° 47′ north and longitude 81° 43′ east. It was formerly known as Hariharpur jungle and was granted to the sons of the Raja of Baundi after the confiscation of his estate. At first it was held in revenue-free tenure, but the muafi lapsed with the expiry of the first regular settlement, and it is now assessed to Rs. 1,670. There is a small market held here daily, but it is of little or no importance. The population at the last census numbered 2,348 persons, of whom 254 were Musalmans, while almost half the Hindus are Ahirs. There are several hamlets scattered about the village and to the south there are two old ruined forts, known as Ramgarhi and Rudargarhi.

HARKHAPUR, *vide* DHARMANPUR.
HISAMPUR, *vide* GANDARA.

HISAMPUR *Pargana, Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

This pargana occupies the extreme southern corner of the district, being bounded on the south and west by the Ghagra river, on the north by the parganas of Fakhrpur and Bahraich, and on the east by Ikauna and the Gonda district, from which it is separated in part by a stream known as the Terhi. With the exception of two villages the pargana lies wholly in the low ground between the central plateau of the district and the Ghagra. In nearly every part of the pargana there are traces of fluvial action at a more or less remote date, and there is very little doubt that at one time or another almost the whole area has lain in the bed of that river. The surface is cut up by numerous watercourses, of which the Terhi on the eastern boundary is the chief: a sluggish, weedy stream rising near the town of Bahraich and pursuing a winding course south-westwards into the Gonda district. Its banks are in most places low and during the rains the stream generally overflows to some extent on both sides. Westwards from the Terhi there is a level strip of country with an average breadth of about three miles dotted with numerous jhíls. West of this tract again the ground begins to undulate and finally falls rapidly towards the Sarju, which enters the pargana from Fakhrpur and flows in a tortuous course right through the south of the district, finally entering Gonda where it joins the Ghagra. It has generally a high bank on both sides, and when it overflows does very little damage as the hard sandy soil on its banks is generally uncultivated. On the higher ridges there are some good level stretches of loam varied by clay in the depressions, which yields fair crops in the neighbourhood of the villages and in the outlying portions affords excellent grazing. West of the Sarju there is a good level plain of loam soil, which extends to the Ghagra, in the neighbourhood of which there are several small channels which meet the main stream at both ends. These collect much of the drainage of the neighbourhood, but at the same time they often cause floods, which are, however,

of short duration and of no great extent. The chief of these are the Bhakosa, the Garai and Karai nálas. The deposit from these floods is usually of a fertilizing character, though in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ghagra there are some small stretches of sand. The north-west corner of the pargana which protrudes into Fakhrpur consists of another level stretch of country in which the soil is generally the same good loam, though it degenerates here and there into patches of sandy bhur. It is drained by a small tributary of the Sarju. The alluvial villages along the Ghagra are all held in permanent settlement by the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

The total area of the pargana is 189,011 acres or 295 square miles. Of this 104,178 acres or 52·5 per cent. are cultivated, while 67,727 acres consist of culturable waste and groves, and 17,106 acres are barren, more than half of this being under water. The kharíf and rabi harvests are practically equal in extent, and the high proportion of 47·7 per cent. of the cultivated area bears a double crop. Maize is the most extensive kharíf crop, followed by rice, arhar and sugarcane. In the rabi wheat predominates, followed by barley, gram and peas. Poppy is also cultivated to a large extent, nearly 4,500 acres being under that crop. The standard of cultivation is high, as the holdings are fairly small and the demand for land is good. The total revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 2,10,079, being at the rate of Rs. 2-0-3 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-1-9 per acre of the whole area. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 1,05,315, rising to Rs. 1,52,429 at the first regular settlement. Rents vary very greatly throughout the pargana. The best goind averages as much as Rs. 11 per acre in the case of low-caste tenants, while the worst bhur is no more than Rs. 2 per acre.

A very large proportion of the area is held by Rajputs and Brahmans, who are not only poor cultivators, but also give much trouble in the payment of rents. Of the lower castes Kurmis are most numerous, followed by Ahirs, Chamars, Muraos and Lodhs. Besides these there are large numbers of Musalmans.

The total population of the pargana at the last census numbered 165,362 persons, of whom 85,836 were males and 79,526

females. Classified according to religions, there were 128,699 Hindus, 36,645 Musalmans and 18 others. As elsewhere in the district there has been a considerable increase during the last 40 years, for in 1869 the total was but 129,591 persons. There are 363 villages in the pargana, but with the exception of Jarwal none are of any importance. Bahrampur was once a considerable place, but now it has disappeared, having been swept away by the Ghagra. The principal markets are at Jarwal, Gandara and Kurasar. Colonelganj in the Gonda district was formerly included in this pargana and still attracts a considerable portion of the trade. Since the destruction of Bahrampur the trade of that place has been transferred to Ganeshpur in Bara Banki and to Athaisa near Jarwal. There are small markets at Kaisarganj, Bambhaura, in which stands the Jarwal Road station, Shadilalganj near Chilwaria station, Kurasar, Saraula, Badrauli, Kotwa, and two or three other places. The southern end of the pargana is traversed by the main line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which crosses the Ghagra by the Elgin bridge at Bahramghat and has two stations in the pargana at Gograghat and Jarwal road. The branch line from Gonda to Bahraich passes close to the eastern borders and the stations of Payagpur and Chilwaria are within easy reach. The principal road is that from Bahramghat to Bahraich, which traverses the western half of the pargana from north to south, passing through Jarwal, Kaisarganj and Kurasar. The eastern half of the pargana is traversed by the road from Bahraich to Colonelganj. A cross road leads from Payagpur station to Kurasar and thence northwestwards to Sisaiya and Chahlarighat. This road is bridged at the crossing of the Terhi and the Sarju rivers. Close to its point of junction with the Colonelganj road a branch line takes off to Kaisarganj and continues to Faruhighat on the Ghagra. Besides these there are numerous village roads which are in good condition and fit for country carts, while during the rains the river Sarju is used to some extent for boat traffic. Besides facilitating the trade the construction of the railway has benefited the pargana by protecting several villages from erosion on the part of the Ghagra owing to the long training works that have been erected to protect the Elgin bridge.

There are post-offices at Kaisarganj, Jarwal, Bambhaura, Gandara and Shadilalganj. Besides the tahsíli school at Kaisarganj, there are Government schools at the villages above mentioned and at Kurasar, Muhammadpur, Mirganj, Barhauli and Wazirganj. There are aided schools in seven villages and at Badrauli a school is maintained by the Kapurthala estate.

As many as 273 villages are held by taluqdars, while 90 are held in single zamindari and by coparcenary bodies. The chief taluqdars of the pargana are non-resident. They comprise the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, the Rajas of Nanpara and Payagpur, Rani Itraj Kunwar of Gangwal in Ikauna, Rani Narain Dei of Jamdan in Charda, the taluqdar of Rehwa in Fakhrpur and the Kalhans taluqdars of the Chhedwara in Gonda. Of the latter Thakurain Sarfaraz Kunwar of Dhanawan holds the Bhandari estate consisting of 15 villages and three pattis, with a revenue of Rs. 11,800; Thakur Nageswar Bakhsh Singh of Shahpur holds 11 villages and six pattis, paying Rs. 8,980; and Thakurain Ritraj Kunwar of Kamiar holds 13 villages and three pattis, paying Rs. 12,680. Of the resident taluqdars the chief is Sheikh Asghar Ali of Ambhapur, who holds property in the parganas of Hisampur and Bahraich, amounting to 35 villages and 25 pattis and paying a revenue of Rs. 22,587 as well as a small estate in Bara Banki. He is a Qidwai Sheikh related to the family which still possesses considerable local influence in Bara Banki and Lucknow, whose original home is at Juggaur in the latter district. One of these Qidwais, Sheikh Nizam-ud-din, married the only daughter of Sheikh Muhammad Roshan of Rehauda Rasulpur and his descendant, Sheikh Amir-ullah, married the only daughter of Ali Muhammad, an Ansari Sheikh, who held the estate of Gandara. The two properties were united and now go by the name of Ambhapur. The ancestor of Ali Muhammad had been made Qanungo of the pargana, and this office remained in the family for many generations. The taluqdar resides at Gandara. The Jarwal Saiyids who hold the properties of Alinagar and Wera Qazi still retain a small portion of their ancestral property in this pargana. An account of the family and their estates will be found in the article of Jarwal town, as well as in the preceding chapters.

Thakurain Jaipal Kunwar of Mustafabad is the widow of Indrajit Singh, a member of the Kalhans Chhedwara in Gonda. She owns in this pargana four villages and 12 pattis with a revenue of Rs. 6,480 as well as three villages in the Gonda district. The property was obtained about 100 years ago by purchase from the Saiyids of Jarwal.

The taluqa of Inchapur Umri, consisting of five villages and four pattis, with a revenue of Rs. 7,730, belongs to Gaur Thakurs, now represented by Thakur Sitla Bakhsh Singh. The estate is of recent origin, having been purchased in 1348 Fasli by Sorabjit Singh, the grandfather of the present taluqdar, from Zafar Mehdi of Jarwal.

The zamindars of the pargana are principally Thakurs and Saiyids, the former being of the Raikwar and Kalhans clans, and the latter related to the Jarwal Saiyids. The chief estate is that of Harharpur, which consists of over 100 villages in the north of the pargana and is owned by the Raikwars, who are still for the most part proprietors, but in some cases they have sold their superior rights to Mahant Harcharan Das of Lucknow. The property was founded by Harhardeo, the fourth Raja of Baundi, who married, as a second wife, the daughter of a Brahman who owned these villages. They have been all divided amongst the different branches of the family, so that some members have whole villages and mahals in single zamindari tenure, while others hold whole villages and mahals in joint zamindari and others again in coparcenary tenure. At present, however, each proprietor or group of proprietors has a considerable number of villages or mahals and the coparcenary Raikwar communities do not consist of many sharers.

The pargana is one of the oldest in the district and takes its name from the village of Hisampur, which adjoins Gandara, and was founded by some Ansaris in honour of Hisam-ul-Haq, who is said to have been one of the comrades of Saiyid Salar. These Ansaris came from Arabia and appear to have been the first permanent Musalman settlers in the district, having probably arrived in 1226 A.D., when Oudh was first brought into subjection by Nasir-ud-din Mahmud. They occupied Hisampur and other villages in the neighbourhood and in time they acquired and

populated as many as 250 villages. The Bhars, however, still held their own, and in the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq the ancestor of the Jarwal Saiyids found much difficulty in gaining possession of the jagir that had been bestowed on him. In the course of time the Ansaris passed away, and their possessions, with the exception of the taluqa of Ambhapur, appear to have fallen into the hands of the Saiyids, who at the commencement of the nineteenth century held as many as 276 villages, of which 157 had been acquired by purchase. The Saiyids, however, have in turn fallen upon evil days and the bulk of their property is now possessed by the Kalhans of Chhedwara.

In the days of Akbar the pargana was known by its present name and consisted of 107,400 bíghas of cultivation, with a revenue of Rs. 1,18,676. In the time of Shahjahan the pargana had a total area of 435,702 bíghas divided into 870 villages, with a revenue of Rs. 1,47,848. During the time of the Oudh Government many of these villages were transferred to other parganas, leaving 245 villages at annexation. Under British rule there was a retransfer, raising the total to 727 villages, which were demarcated in 447 circles. At the first regular settlement this number was reduced to 363 villages.

IKAUNA, *Pargana* IKAUNA, *Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

The capital of the pargana lies in latitude 27° 32′ north and longitude 81° 59′ east, on the road from Bahraich to Balrampur, at a distance of 22 miles east of the former. A cross-road connects Ikauna with Payagpur and Bhinga. The place contains a police-station, post-office, branch dispensary and a Public Works Department inspection bungalow. The school is maintained by the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala and teaches up to the Anglo-Vernacular middle standard; it has eight masters and is attended by 101 scholars. The bazár is held daily and is of considerable local importance. The Kapurthala estate built a masonry sarai here some fifteen years ago, and established a depôt for the manufacture and sale of wooden articles. There are six Hindu temples and three mosques. The population has very largely increased in late years. There are now 649 houses in the town, of which 24 are of brick. The number of inhabitants at the last census

was 3,576, of whom 729 were Musalmans and 23 Sikhs and Aryas. In 1869 the total was only 1,852. The town is administered under the Village Sanitation Act.

Ikauna has always been the headquarters of the Janwar chiefs, whose ancestor, Bariar Sah, a Risaldar in the service of Firoz Tughlaq, came to Oudh in 1374. The estate was confiscated after the mutiny and conferred partly on the Raja of Kapurthala and partly on the Raja of Balrampur. In former days it was known as Khanpur Mahadeo, after one Khanu, a Bhar, who founded it about 650 years ago. It is popularly said to derive its name from the angleless fort, built by Ram Sah, a descendant of Bariar Sah. A far more likely derivation, however, is to be found in the name Arkhavana, mentioned by Hiuen Thsiang as lying to the north-west of Sahet Mahet, which is at a distance of five miles from Ikauna.* The fort is still in existence and contains a tahsíli of the Kapurthala estate: it stands to the west of the town, close to the police-station.

IKAUNA *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

This pargana consists of a long and narrow stretch of land lying along the eastern border of the district. It is bounded on the south and east by the Gonda district, on the north by Bhinga and Tulsipur and on the west by Hisampur and Bahraich. The south-western border of the pargana is formed by the river Terhi, in whose neighbourhood are a few villages on a low level below the central plateau of the district, which continues eastwards from Bahraich pargana into Ikauna and extends northwards and eastwards from the Terhi tarai to the valley of the Rapti. This high-lying tract consists in its western portion generally of a loam soil of somewhat better quality than that found in pargana Bahraich, but occasionally broken by depressions in which the soil stiffens into clay, and also by two small streams. The first of these is the Biswi, which rises in this pargana, but is of little importance. The other is the Teuns, which rises in Bahraich and after traversing Ikauna at its narrowest part is known as the Koani, and forms part of the boundary between this district and Gonda, into which it

* *Vide Sup.*, Ch. V., p. 116.

flows leaving the pargana at the extreme eastern corner. In the neighbourhood of the Gonda district the soil is generally stiffer and the chief crop is rice. The third tract is a low lying area between the Rapti and the Singhia, which is the principal tributary of the former and is known in its upper portion as the Bhakla. The last and most northerly tract extends from the Rapti to the tarai land of Tulsipur, and goes by the name of the Durgapur ilaqa. This portion of the pargana stands fairly high and consists largely of a stiff soil which softens frequently into a rich loam. In the extreme north it is traversed by the hill torrent known as the Hathikund, which falls into the Kaihan or Kain, a tributary of the Rapti.

Irrigation is generally required only in the upland tract, where it is effected from the numerous small tanks, while earthen wells can be dug in some places and in the southern portion of the pargana there are numbers of half masonry wells.

The total area of the pargana is 162,630 acres, or 254 square miles. Of this 98,490 acres, or 60 per cent., are cultivated, while 49,230 acres consist of culturable waste and groves, and 14,881 acres, of which more than half are under water, are barren. The rabi area slightly exceeds that sown in the kharíf and as much as 43 per cent. bears a double crop. The chief kharíf staple is rice, while in the lowlying areas on the Terhi and Rapti maize is largely grown in those parts of the villages where there is a security from flooding; the same crop appears occasionally in the better villages in the south-west of the upland tract and again in Durgapur. Arhar and juar are also grown to a small extent, but there is very little sugarcane. In the rabi, wheat, gram and peas are universally grown. Besides these barley, linseed and masur are frequently met with in different parts of the pargana. Of the cultivating classes Brahmans hold a far larger area than any other tenants in the pargana. After them Kurmis are most conspicuous, being chiefly found in the northern portion of the pargana. Of the rest the most numerous are Ahirs, Chamars, Pasis and Thakurs. The average rental for the whole pargana is Rs. 4-10-1 per acre, while the standard rates vary from Rs. 8-2-0 per acre of goind in the case

of low-caste tenants, to Rs. 2-4-0 per acre of bhur. The total revenue of the pargana stands at Rs. 1,74,386, being at the rate of Re. 1-12-4 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-1-2 per acre of the whole area. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 84,695, rising to Rs. 1,30,078 in 1867.

The total population of the pargana at the last census numbered 109,636 persons, of whom 56,374 were males and 53,262 females. Classified according to religions, there were 99,659 Hindus, 9,934 Musalmans and 43 others, chiefly Sikhs and Aryas. The development in population during the last forty years has been more rapid here than in any other part of the district, for the total in 1869 was 79,421 persons, with an incidence of 306 per cent. to the square mile, whereas the rate now stands at 431. There are 213 villages in the pargana, but most of these are quite insignificant in point of size. Ikauna is the only place that can be described as a town, but besides this there is not a single place in the pargana with a population of over 1,500 persons. There are only three markets of any importance in the pargana, of which the chief is Ikauna; the others being Lachhmanpur in the Durgapur ilaqa, a hamlet of Tandwa Kabir, south of the road from Bahraich to Ikauna; at Bania Purwa, a hamlet of Manoharapur near the road from Ikauna to Bhinga; and at Jokhwa, a hamlet of Durgapur. There are fairs held at five places in the pargana. The chief of these is at Tandwa Mahant on the Bahraich road and goes by the name of Sita Dohar. It is held twice a year with an approximate gathering of 6,000 souls. The others are at Haraiya in Durgapur, Rampur Deomanpur adjoining Haraiya Gujra on the Terhi, and Bahadurpurghat on the Rapti. The only post-office is at Ikauna. Besides the anglo-vernacular middle school at Ikauna and a school at Katwa, which are maintained by the Raja of Kapurthala; there are eleven Government village schools in the pargana, the chief of which are at Lachhmanpur, Kursaha, Gangwal, Nigohi and Manoharapur, and four aided schools.

The Bahraich branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway traverses the western portion of the pargana, but there is no station actually within its boundary, the nearest being Payagpur to the north and Kauria in Gonda to the south. The

eastern end of the pargana is within reach of the Balrampur branch of the same railway. The chief road is that from Balrampur to Ikauna and Bahraich, which traverses the centre of the pargana from east to west. In the south-western corner, parallel to the railway, runs the road from Gonda to Payagpur and Bahraich. A good branch road connects Payagpur with Ikauna and thence leads to Bhinga and Nanpara. Other roads lead from Ikauna to Durgapur, crossing the Rapti by a pontoon bridge and from Ikauna to Khargupur in Gonda. Besides the Government roads there are numerous village tracks which are fit for cart traffic, and the Kapurthala estate has made many roads in the forests which materially contribute to the public convenience.

Of the 213 villages in the pargana as many as 206 are held in taluqdari tenure, of which ten are held in permanent settlement by the Raja of Balrampur. The largest part of the area is owned by the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala who holds no less than 144 villages and all the forest land. This property comprises the confiscated estate of the Janwars of Ikauna. Of the remaining taluqdars, the chief is Rani Itraj Kunwar of Gangwal, who owns 47 villages and eight pattis in this pargana and in Hisampur, paying a revenue of Rs. 45,080. She is the widow of Raja Suraj Prakash Singh who died in 1899. The family are Janwars and the estate was founded by Partab Singh in 1716 A.D. The remaining taluqdars are the Rajas of Payagpur and Nanpara, who, however, only hold a few villages.

The history of the pargana is intimately connected with the Buddhist kingdom of Sravasti, which is generally identified with the great ruins at Sahet Mahet in Gonda a few miles distant from Ikauna.* Ikauna itself is supposed to be the old town of Arkhavana which is mentioned by the Chinese traveller Hiuen Thsiang. The village of Tandwa is supposed by General Cunningham to be the Towai of the same author, where Kasyapa Buddha was born and buried ; a statue of the mother of Sakya Buddha is now worshipped in the same village as Sita. It is

* The identification has been challenged by Mr. V. A. Smith, *vide* "The remains near Kasia," p. 4, and also J. R. A. S. 1898, p. 520, and 1900, p. 1. It has been supported by Dr. Bloch, J. A. S. B. 1899, p. 274, and Dr. Hoey, J. A. S. B. 1900, p. 75.

not till the reign of Firoz Shah that we get further glimpses into the history of the pargana. Up to that period this part of the country is said to have been ruled by Barhais, and it was owing to their lawlessness that Firoz Shah when he visited Bahraich in 1374 A.D. granted the pargana to the Janwar Bariar Sah on condition of putting down these marauders. This Bariar Sah was the younger son of Narsinghdeo who lived at Pawagarh in Gujarat and had taken service with the Emperor.

Tradition says little about either the ilaqa or the family until the time of Maha Singh, ninth in descent, in whose time (in the year 1635 A.D.) the title and pay of a risaldar were lost to the family, though Shah Jahan confirmed the then holder in his proprietary right in the ilaqa. At that time the estates were almost conterminous with the present pargana, though the Sultan's *farmán* entitled the grantee to a percentage on the revenue of several other parganas. The trans-Rapti portion of the estates seems to have been acquired by the Ikauna taluqdar subsequent to the reign of Bahlol Lodi; for, in the year 1483 A.D., pargana Dangdun, of which it was a portion, consisting of 192 villages, was held by a hill Raja called Udatt Singh; whereas in 1667 A.D. the hill chiefs of Phalabang and Jumli possessed only 78 villages in this part. The Ikauna house had previously, *viz.* about the year 1566 A.D., thrown off a branch, that of Balrampur, and in Maha Singh's time the Gujiganj and Jagannathpur estates were occupied by cadets of this same family. Chain Singh, eleventh in descent from Bariar Sah, obtained another *farmán* from Dehli to the same effect as that of Maha Singh, in 1716 A.D., and it was in his time that his brother Partab Singh set up for himself in the Gangwal ilaqa, which marched with that of the Gonda Raja, and was consequently difficult to hold. From this time until 1816 A.D. the whole estate was under *quási*-direct management, a tahsildar residing on it to protect the government interests. Two generations after Chain Singh came Abdatt Singh, in whose person the curse of madness first came upon the family; Bijai Singh, the sixteenth in descent, and his son, Lal Bahadur Singh, both being afflicted in this way. It was three years

only prior to annexation that Udit Prakash Singh succeeded to the estates, the whole of which he lost for complicity in rebellion. The Gangwal raj was founded by Partab Singh, as related above. For two generations the contests with the Gonda raja for this border estate, called the Dobaha and Manikapur ilaqas, were continuous. Partab Singh was killed in one of these fights, but his son, Jaswant, managed to hold his own well up to 1769 A.D. Kishan Parshad, his grandson, however, who succeeded, held only 12 or 15 villages, the remainder of the estates being held *khám* by the Nazim up to 1816 A.D., in which year all the original estates held by Partab Singh were restored to the taluqdar, who thereafter held undisturbed possession. Like all the great estates in this district, the ilaqa grew greater still during the forty years immediately preceding annexation, but a Nemesis was coming in the shape of the tyrant Raghubir Dayal, Nazim, who completely devastated the countryside in 1846-47 A.D. A curse of childlessness is said to have descended on the family since Kishan Parshad Singh killed Himmat Singh, the first taluqdar of Payagpur. The late taluqdar is nephew of Kishan Parshad Singh and had himself no son to succeed him.

JAMNAHA-BHAWANIPUR, *Pargana* CHARDA, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A village lying a short distance north of Malhipur police-station, and two miles from the left bank of the Bhakla, and an equal distance from the right bank of the Rapti, in latitude 27° 53′ north and longitude 81° 46′ east. It contains the residence of the Sikh taluqdar of Jamdan, one of the loyal grantees among whom the Charda taluqa was divided after the mutiny. There is a considerable bazár here in which markets are held daily, and a village school attended by 81 scholars. The population at the last census numbered 2,306 persons, of whom 747 were Musalmans and 36 Sikhs. There are many Kurmis among the Hindu inhabitants. The large population is mainly due to the fact that the village is made up of a number of detached hamlets and there is no large main site.

JARWAL, *Pargana* HISAMPUR, *Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

An old town situated in latitude 27° 10′ north and longitude 81° 33′ east, on the road from Bahramghat to Bahraich, at a distance of six miles south of Kaisarganj and 29 miles from Bahraich. Approached from the north through numerous mango groves, it lies hidden from sight, and owing to the lowness of the situation the town and the adjoining country is unhealthy. Four miles to the south is the Jarwal Road station on the main line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in the village of Bambhaura, with which Jarwal is connected by a second-class road joining the Bahramghat road at Athaisa, about a mile and-a-half south of Jarwal, where there is a small bazár. Markets are held at Jarwal twice weekly, on Mondays and Fridays, the chief trade being in skins and hides. A considerable traffic also takes place in cloth, grain and brass vessels. The manufactures of the place include felt, fireworks, saltpetre and dyes. There is no fair at Jarwal, but there are small gatherings within a few miles at Birthana, Dhauria, Bhadrasi and Katka Marautha. Jarwal contains a post-office and a village school attended by 89 pupils. It is administered under the Village Sanitation Act and possesses 872 houses, of which only seven are of brick. There are seven Hindu temples and ten mosques. The population in 1901 numbered 4,660 persons, of whom 2,996 were Musalmans. There has been a large increase of late years, for in 1872 the total was only 3,328.

The original name of the town was Jarauli, and it was held by the Bhars. In the days of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq one Saiyid Jamal-ud-din received from the Emperor a grant of 15,000 bíghas in this part of the country and this man's son, Zikria, overthrew the Bhar Raja, Chhatarsal, and founded the family of Saiyids who still reside here. Within the last eighty years, however, the influence of the Saiyids has much decreased, and a large portion of their property has fallen into the hands of their Rajput neighbours. There are two taluqas belonging to this family. Saiyid Zafar Mehdi of Alinagar owns nine villages and 18 pattis in this pargana and Bahraich, but the estate is hopelessly mortgaged to the Raja of Mahmudabad, from whom he receives an allowance. The other

taluqdar is Musammat Tayab Begam of Wera Qazi, who owns eight villages and 17 pattis in Hisampur and Bahraich, but is also deeply indebted. Both have their residence in Jarwal.

KAISARGANJ, *Pargana* HISAMPUR, *Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

The headquarters of the tahsíl were removed from Kurasar to Kaisarganj, a village on the main road from Bahraich to Bahramghat, in 1876. It lies at a distance of 22 miles from Bahraich, in latitude 27° 15′ north and longitude 81° 33′ east: close by at Kunari, a distance of a mile and-a-half from Kaisarganj, there is a Public Works Department inspection bungalow. Kaisarganj contains, besides the tahsíl buildings, a munsif's court, registration office, police-station, post-office, and a tahsíli school attended by 114 pupils. There is a small market held here twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays. Kaisarganj lies in the revenue mauza of Dehwa Sher Bahadur Singh, which in 1901 had a population of 969 persons, of whom 356 were Musalmans.

KAISARGANJ *Tahsíl.*

This is the southern subdivision of the district and consists of the two parganas of Fakhrpur and Hisampur which lie along the left bank of the Ghagra and comprise the wide stretch of lowlying land which extends from the river to the central plateau of the district. It is bounded on the south and west by the Ghagra, on the north by the *tarhar* of Nanpara and the parganas of Bahraich and Ikauna, and on the east by the Gonda district. A full description of its physical aspects, revenue and agriculture, will be found in the two pargana articles. The headquarters are at Kaisarganj, a small market village in Hisampur, whither they were removed from Kurasar some years since. There is a tahsildar at Kaisarganj, which is also the headquarters of a munsif, who is subordinate to the Judge of Gonda. Police-stations are established at Fakhrpur, Kaisarganj and Sisaiya, while the northern and north-eastern portions belong to the police circles of Payagpur, Bahraich and Khairighat. The tahsíl contains no towns of any size or importance, the largest being the decayed old Muhammadan qasba of Jarwal.

At the same time it is characterized by a number of large villages, such as Baundi, Fakhrpur, Sisaiya and Bamhnauti, an account of which will be found either in separate articles or in the descriptions of the parganas. The tahsíl is well provided with means of communication. Through the extreme south passes the main line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway which crosses the Ghagra by the great Elgin bridge near Bahramghat. There are stations at Gograghat and Jarwal Road. The northern portion is also within easy reach of the Bahraich branch of the same railway, the stations of Payagpur, Chilwaria and Bahraich being all close to the boundary. The chief roads of the tahsíl are those leading from Bahraich to Bahramghat and Colonelganj. Other roads lead from Bahraich to Chahlarighat and Sítapur and to Kataighat and Kheri. Chahlari is also connected with Nanpara on the north and with Kurasar on the Bahramghat road on the south-east. From Kurasar an important branch road leads to Payagpur, Ikauna and Bhinga. On the Bahramghat road there are military encamping-grounds at Athaisa, Dewa and Fakhrpur.

The total population of the tahsíl at the last census numbered 348,172 persons, of whom 181,120 were males and 167,052 females. Hindus largely predominate, numbering 284,443, as against 63,662 Musalmans and 67 of other religions. Of the latter 48 were Sikhs, 17 Christians and two Aryas. Of the Hindus, Ahirs are most numerous, amounting to 40,515. Next to them come Brahmans, 35,136; Chamars, 34,128; Lodhs, 23,810; Kurmis, 23,082; Thakurs, 13,375, and Gadariyas, 11,735. The Thakurs are mainly of the Raikwar clan, while there are considerable numbers of Bais, Kalhans and Chauhans. Of the Musalmans the most numerous are Julahas, followed by Pathans and Sheikhs. These are mostly found in the southern part of the tahsíl, their headquarters being the old town of Jarwal.

With the exception of the extreme southerly portions in which a good deal of trade is carried on by means of the railway and the Bahramghat bridge, the subdivision is purely agricultural. The various occupations, with the exception of cultivation and cattle-breeding, are less strongly represented here than elsewhere in the district. After the supply of the necessaries of

life in the shape of food, drink and clothing, the only occupation that engages number of persons is transport and storage. There are no manufactures peculiar to the tahsíl and but the ordinary proportion of persons engaged in the usual village crafts, none of which deserve any special mention. Felt cloth of medium quality is manufactured at Jarwal, but the trade is not flourishing.

KATARNIANGHAT, *Pargana* DHARMANPUR, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A small railway station on the south bank of the Girwa river, only deserving of mention as being the terminus of the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. There is a bridge of boats across the Girwa, whence a cart track leads into Nepal, leaving British territory at Gulra on the frontier. Katarnianghat is situated in latitude 28° 20′ north and longitude 81° 8′ east. The place contains a forest bungalow and a traffic registration post. There is no cultivation in Katarnianghat, the land being Government forest on both sides of the river. The only houses are the sheds of grain-dealers, who export very large quantities of grain by rail, most of which comes from across the Nepal border and is the produce of the tract lying between the Girwa and Kauriala.

KHAIRIGHAT, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A village, frequently known as Behra, in the south-west of the pargana, at a distance of twelve miles from Nanpara, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road that south of Khairighat divides into two, one road leading to Kataighat and Kheir, and the other to Chahlarighat and Sítapur. The place stands in latitude 27° 47′ north and longitude 81° 23′ east, on the left bank of the Sarju, at a short distance from its confluence with the Ghagra. There is a police-station here, a post-office and a Government school, attended by 48 pupils, as well as a tahsíl of the Kapurthala estate. The bazár is of considerable importance and is held daily. A large traffic is carried on in grain, which is exported by the Ghagra. Adjoining Khairighat on the west is the village of Dhakia, which

contains a school supported by the Kapurthala estate. A fair takes place every Friday in Dhakia, and is known as the mela Numda Shah. The population of the two villages at the last census numbered 2,143 persons, of whom 577 were Musalmans.

KURASAR, *Pargana* HISAMPUR, *Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

This village from annexation till 1876 formed the head-quarters of the tahsíl. It lies on the main road from Bahraich to Bahramghat, at the point where it is crossed by the road from Sítapur and Chahlarighat to Payagpur, at a distance of 18 miles from the latter and 18 miles from Bahraich, in latitude 27° 19′ north and longitude 81° 33′ east. It possesses a market held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a village school with an attendance of 50 pupils. The population at the last census numbered 1,162 souls, of whom 791 were Musalmans, chiefly Julahas.

MALHIPUR, *Pargana* CHARDA, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A village on the road from Babaganj station to Bhinga and Ikauna, in latitude 27° 50′ north and longitude 81° 45′ east, some fifteen miles due east of Nanpara. A short distance to the south-east of the village the Bhinga road is crossed by that running from Bahraich to Kakardarighat on the Rapti. The village consists of two portions, Malhipur Kalan and Malhipur Khurd, which have a combined population of 1,978 persons, of whom 298 are Musalmans. A short distance east of the village is the bazár of Katra, where markets are held daily. Malhipur possesses a police-station and post-office, while there is a school at Katra, with an attendance of 47 boys.

MARAWA, *Pargana* FAKHRPUR, *Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

A large village on the banks of the Ghagra, a short distance south of Sisaiya and close to the road from that place to Kurasar. It contains the residence of Rani Lachhman Kunwar, who holds half of the Chahlari taluqa. There is a small market here held on Tuesdays and Saturdays in every week. The village contains a population of 2,258 persons, of whom 194 were Musalmans. The chief Hindu castes are Chamars, Brahmans and Ahirs. Besides

the main site, which contains the small fort, the village includes a number of small hamlets and covers a very considerable area.

MATERA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NANPARA.

The name given to a railway station on the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway between Bahraich and Nanpara, in latitude 27° 47′ north and longitude 81° 34′ east. It lies in the village of Bhaun Khera, along the eastern borders of which passes the road from Bahraich to Nanpara. There is a considerable grain market at the railway station held daily. There is a post-office here, but nothing else of any interest or importance. The village contains a population of 880 persons, of whom 92 are Musalmans.

MOHANPURWA, *vide* MOTIPUR.

MOTIPUR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A village situated in latitude 28° 2′ north and longitude 81° 23′ east, on the north-western border of the pargana by the side of the road from Nanpara to Sujauli in Dharmanpur. Parallel to this road runs the Katarnianghat extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, with a station close to Motipur, known by the name of Mohanpurwa. A short distance to the east of the village flows the river Sarju. Motipur contains a police-station, post-office, a dispensary and an aided school attended by 20 boys. The dispensary was founded by the Raja of Nanpara and made over to the District Board. It is the headquarters of the ranger in charge of the Motipur forest range. A small bazár is held here twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and there is also a daily market at the Mohanpurwa station whence large quantities of grain are exported by the railway. The population of Motipur at the last census numbered 1,410 persons, of whom 611 were Musalmans. The adjoining village of Mohanpurwa is inhabited by 1,278 persons: Musalmans numbering 252. Kurmis are the most numerous Hindu caste in both villages. Since the railway was opened a considerable bazár has sprung up at Mohanpurwa and very large quantities of grain are exported by rail.

MURTIHA, *Pargana* DHARMANPUR, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A small jungle village on the banks of the Sarju, which here divides the pargana from Nepal, situated in latitude 28° 10′ north and longitude 81° 20′ east. At a short distance west, there is a station of the same name on the Katarnianghat extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which runs through the middle of the closed forests of the Motipur range. There is a forest bungalow at Murtiha, but it is otherwise an entirely insignificant place possessing a population of only 144 persons, nearly all of whom are Ahirs.

NANPARA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NANPARA.

The headquarters town of the tahsíl lies in latitude 27° 52′ north and longitude 81° 30′ east, at a distance of 22 miles north of Bahraich on the road to Nepalganj. To the east of the town runs the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Gonda to Katarnianghat, and from Nanpara station a second branch runs parallel to the road leading to Nepalganj. Other roads lead north to Motipur, south-east to Bhinga and Ikauna and south-west to Khairighat and Kataighat on the Ghagra. Nanpara stands at a height of 520 feet above the sea and is situated about one mile from the edge of the high ground, which forms the water-shed of the Sarju and the Rapti. Besides the tahsíli buildings there is a first-class police-station, a branch dispensary, post-office and a Public Works Department inspection bungalow. There is an English middle school maintained by the Raja of Nanpara at his own expense.

The population of the town at the last census numbered 10,601 persons, of whom 5,401 were males and 5,200 females. Musalmans largely predominate, numbering 7,352 as against 3,230 Hindus and 29 others, of whom 12 are Christians. The place has largely grown of late years, for in 1869 the total was only 6,818 persons. There are ten mosques and idgahs in the town and thirteen Hindu temples, but none of these are of any interest. There is a large market held here every day in Gairwain Sharif muhalla and another important grain mart at the railway station, from which a large amount of corn is exported.

A fair of considerable importance is held at Jangli Nath on the old bank of the river in the months of Bhadon and Phagun. Another gathering, lasting for a week, takes place in a hamlet of Nanpara and goes by the name of Takia Malang Shah. It occurs in the month of Magh, when about 5,000 persons assemble. A third fair is held at Takia ghat, five miles to the north-west of Nanpara at the dargah of Shah Sajan. At the same place another gathering takes place on the banks of the Sarju, being known by the name of Ganga Ashnan. The estimated attendance is about 12,000 persons.

Nanpara boasts of a newspaper which is published fortnightly and goes by the name of the Khurshed Nanpara. The town is administered as a municipality under Act I of 1900. The board consists of thirteen members, of whom ten are elected and three appointed by Government. The income of the municipality is derived chiefly from an octroi tax on imports, and in 1902 amounted to Rs. 15,125, including a balance of Rs. 1,872 from the preceding year. Besides the octroi tax, which is chiefly levied on articles of food and drink, cloth and drugs, the only other important source of income is the revenue from pounds, markets and municipal land. The expenditure for the same year amounted to Rs. 12,126, of which Rs. 2,117 were devoted to conservancy, Rs. 1,654 to public works, Rs. 1,338 to police and Rs. 2,673 to the cost of administration and collection.* The general sanitary condition of the town is satisfactory and the health good. With the exception of occasional outbreaks of cholera, epidemic diseases are practically unknown.

According to the tradition the place was founded by a Teli named Nidhai, its original name being Nidhipura, which was corrupted first into Nadpura and thence to Nanpara. It came into the possession of Rasul Khan, the ancestor of the present Raja, in 1630 A.D. The history of the family will be found in the article on Nanpara pargana, and in the account of the history of the district.

NANPARA *Pargana, Tahsīl* NANPARA.

This is the largest pargana of the district, extending from Nepal on the north to the parganas of Fakhrpur and Bahraich

*See also Appendix, Table XVI.

on the south. To the west the boundary is formed by the Kauriala, which separates the pargana from the Kheri district. On the north-west lies Dharmanpur, while on the east it marches with pargana Charda. It has a total area of 339,203 acres, or 530 square miles.

The eastern portion stands high and forms part of the central table-land of the district, which constitutes the watershed of the two river systems of the Rapti and the Ghagra. This plateau is narrow towards the north, where it enters the pargana from Dharmanpur, but widens out as it extends southwards. In the extreme north-east there is a stretch of Government forest, which covers 31,571 acres, or 49 square miles. This upland portion is marked by a very distinct bank on the west throughout its length. It is traversed by several nálas which flow from north-east to south-west. The most northerly is the Mand, which flows in a deep bed through one or two villages before joining the Sarju. South of these are the Dundra, Dharsoti and Risia nálas, which generally flow in shallow beds till they approach the high bank, where they cut deep ravines, whose banks are clothed with jungle. The soil of this plateau is generally a loam of fair average quality with an inclination to clay in the depressions, which are chiefly found along the Charda border. In the south-west the surface is more uneven and resembles the undulating jungle-covered land in the north of pargana Bahraich. There are considerable patches of sál forest here, which belong to the Raja of Nanpara.

The river Sarju, which enters the pargana from the eastern border of Dharmanpur, cuts right through the north of this plateau, leaving a gap of some miles in width between the uplands of Dharmanpur and Nanpara. It formerly flowed under the high bank for the whole of its course, which is clearly marked by the stream known as the old Sarju that flows through Nanpara and the Kaisarganj tahsíl, eventually joining the Ghagra in the Gonda district. The present river flows in a more direct course to the Kauriala, which it joins in the southern extremity of the pargana; owing, it is said, to a diversion made about a century ago by a timber merchant. It is a somewhat variable stream, but is generally beneficial, as when it changes its course or overflows its

banks, it usually leaves behind it a rich fertilizing deposit; unless the flood be very rapid, when the fields are covered with sand, the lighter particles of loam having been carried away.

All the basin of the Sarju, with that of the old Sarju and the land in the neighbourhood of the Ghagra, comprise the *tarhar* or lowlying portion of the pargana, a purely alluvial tract the soil of which, especially in the higher portions, is a light loam, with a constant tendency to sand. In the old river channels there is a good deal of clay, and most of the area is liable to flooding.

The pargana is not nearly so well wooded as its neighbours to the south, only 1·63 per cent. being grove land. The cultivation has increased enormously of late years, and now amounts to 193,896 acres, or nearly 57 per cent. of the total area. The culturable area, consisting of groves, waste and fallow, amounts to 88,530 acres, or 138 square miles, as against 213 square miles recorded at the first regular settlement. Of the remainder nearly half is under water.

The kharíf harvest exceeds the rabi in area by more than 11 per cent. and over 23 per cent. bears a double crop. Rice is the chief staple of the kharíf, especially in the upland portion, where it is chiefly of the transplanted variety. In the Sarju tracts maize predominates, sometimes grown alone, but more frequently mixed with juar, while there is a large amount of late rice and kodon. In the rabi, wheat takes the lead, either alone or in combination with barley. Besides these gram, masur, peas, rape and linseed are universally grown. There is very little garden cultivation in the *uparhar*, but in the lowlying tracts poppy and and other garden crops are extensively raised, while in the north the castor-oil plant is grown in every village. The cultivation is generally of a high standard, the tenantry being chiefly Ahírs, Kurmis, Pathans, Chamars, Lodhs and Pasis. The Ahirs are chiefly found near the Ghagra, where grazing is abundant. Kurmis and Pathans hold nearly one-third of the cultivated area, and are both good cultivators, particularly the former. High caste tenants are here scarcer than elsewhere in the district. Rents vary greatly according to the locality, but the average for the whole pargana is Rs. 4-14-0 per acre of cash-rented land, while the more privileged tenants pay an average of Rs. 3-15-4

per acre. The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 2,52,371, being at the rate of Re. 1-4-10 per acre of cultivation and Re. 0-13-2 per acre of the whole area. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 74,733, rising to Rs. 1,78,949 at the first regular settlement.

The population of the pargana in 1901 numbered 206,447 souls, of whom 106,457 were males and 99,990 females. Classified according to religions, there were 154,228 Hindus, 51,591 Musalmans and 628 others, Christians and Sikhs. There has been an enormous increase during the last 40 years, for in 1869 the total was but 148,572. The Musalmans, of whom Pathans form the greater proportion, are mainly found in the town of Nanpara and its neighbourhood.

The only place of any size is the municipal town of Nanpara. There are many large villages, the chief of which are Gaighat, Sarra, Kundwa, Patrohya and Chandanpur. Markets are held daily at Nanpara town, Sheopur, Bardaha, Dhakia, Khairighat and at the railway stations of Nanpara, Risia, Mohanpurwa, and Matera. Small markets are held twice a week at Gaighat, Motipur and Badhai. There are several fairs, at Bardaha, Dhakia, Lonkahi and those mentioned in the article on Nanpara town.

Besides the English middle school maintained by the Raja at Nanpara, there are Government village schools at Gaighat, Behra, Sheopur, Rampur Dhobiha, Lalapura, Intaha, Nibia, Samokhan and Dudhadhari; and indigenous aided schools at Motipur and Shankarpur. A vernacular school is also maintained by the Kapurthala estate at Dhakia. Post-offices are established at Nanpara, Gaighat, Motipur, Behra, Matera and Risia.

The pargana is traversed from south to north by the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which runs from Gonda and Bahraich to Nanpara, whence two branches lead to Nepalganj Road and Katarnianghat. The former was opened in 1886 and the latter in 1898. There are stations at Risia, Matera, Nanpara, Rai Bojha and Mohanpurwa. Several roads radiate from Nanpara, leading to Bahraich, Bhinga, Nepalganj, Motipur and Khairighat. The last-named road branches into two

at Khairighat, one road leading to Kataighat and the other to Chahlarighat near Sisaiya. All parts of the pargana are connected by this system of main roads, and passable cart-tracks lead to the various railway stations. Timber and other forest produce are exported by the rail and also by the river Ghagra.

Of the 312 villages in the pargana as many as 304 are held in taluqdari tenure, five being in the hands of single zamindars and coparcenary bodies, and three being held on revenue-free tenure.

The chief taluqdar is the Raja of Nanpara, who owns over 72 per cent. of the whole area. Next to him comes the Raja of Mallanpur in Sítapur, with nearly 12 per cent. The other taluqdars are the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, the Maharaja of Balrampur, who has purchased the three revenue-free villages comprising the Risia grant, the Raja of Payagpur and Thakur Asghar Ali Khan of Tipraha in pargana Bahraich.

The pargana is a creation of the English Government; the whole of it, with the exception of 63 villages formerly included in Firozabad, having formed part of pargana Bahraich under native rule.

Situated on the skirt of that belt of tarai which lies immediately under the Naipal hills, the pargana has been the scene of continual contests for the debateable land between the lieges of the Dehli Sovereign and the tribes of the north. As early as the reign of Bahlol Lodi one Raja Sangram Sah, a hill chieftain, is found paying nominally a revenue of Rs. 54,921 for pargana Rajhat, which lies between Nanpara and the hills, but it may safely be assumed that the entry of this payment was a mere boast, and that Sangram Sah was independent, for Todar Mal is more honest and admits that his imperial master only held sway over 4,064 bíghas of cultivated land in Rajhat.

There is a tradition that shortly before Akbar's reign the whole of this part of the country had the misfortune to be cursed by a saintly mendicant by name Shah Sajan, who had his dwelling at Dogaon, a town on the banks of the Sarju. The ban was effectual, the city was deserted by its inhabitants in one day, and the countryside was overrun by the Banjaras. It is certain, however, that this did not happen until after the time of Akbar; for in Abul Fazl's record the town is spoken of as

being a flourishing place, the centre of a considerable trade with the hill tribes; and in the Araish-i-mahfil, under the name of Deokhan or Deokan, it is described in similar terms, mention being made also of a mint of pice which was established here. The town, to which a separate article has been devoted, was evidently one of some importance, the ruins of the houses which still exist proving the very substantial character of the buildings. The Banjaras in the reign of Shah Jahan became so troublesome that Salona Begam, the wife of Prince Dara, was unable to obtain possession of a jagir of 148 villages, which, under the name of Salonabad pargana, had been granted to her by her husband's imperial father. It was then, in 1632 A.D., that one Rasul Khan, Afghan, Togh, received a commission from the Emperor to coerce the Banjaras, obtaining a grant of five villages and one-tenth of the rental of the whole of this disturbed tract of country. This risaldar is the ancestor of the present Raja of Nanpara, whose family gradually secured a firm hold of the large estate now owned by him. In 1662 A.D. the Raja of Saliana, a fort situated within the hills, held the pargana of Rajhat, and also a portion of pargana Sujauli on the west, but he was apparently unable to penetrate further south, though he was supported by other hill chieftains on the east of Salonabad. In 1784 A.D., the condition of this part of the country is illustrated by a clearing lease that was given to Bhayya Himmat Singh, of Payagpur, by Asaf-ud-daula, from which it appears that out of 1,734 villages in the north of Bahraich 1,486 were completely deserted, while the Nanpara estate only comprised 59 villages. Subsequently the Nanpara Raja pushed further northwards, and occupied 105 villages of pargana Rajhat, the Raja Kansah Sah of Saliana being driven back until his tarai territory was limited to 173 villages. This remaining tract of country was after the successes achieved by General Ochterlony annexed by the British, and made over to the Oudh Government in 1816 A.D.; Kansah Sah being killed, in 1822 A.D., by the Chauhan Raja of Tulsipur, to whom this portion of the conquered territory was assigned. The next 30 years seem to have been a period of progress. The jungles gradually disappeared, and the taluqdars being men of a strong hand were

able to hold their own against the avaricious chakladars. For the sixteen years, however, prior to annexation, the internecine quarrels of the two Ranis, widows of Munawar Ali Khan, inflicted injuries on the estate from which it has but recently recovered. The wide expanse of waste, however, has come rapidly under the plough, and the pargana is now on the way to prosperity. The estates of the Tulsipur taluqdar were confiscated for rebellion, and conferred on the Maharaja of Balrampur, but the Government subsequently made over all the villages of what was formerly pargana Rajhat, except a few held by the Raja of Nanpara, to the Nepal sovereign, from whom they had been wrested in 1816 A.D., and the Balrampur Maharaja received the Charda and Kakardari estates in lieu of his first assignment.

The late Raja of Nanpara, Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K.C.I.E., died in April 1902 and has been succeeded by his son, Raja Muhammad Sadiq Khan. He was an enlightened nobleman and a liberal-minded proprietor, who raised the estate from a very low state to prosperous and flourishing circumstances. The property in this district consists of 333 villages and seven pattis in this pargana and in Bahraich, Dharmanpur, Ikauna, Hisampur, Fakhrpur and Charda, and is assessed at Rs. 2,48,588.

NANPARA *Tahsíl.*

This, the northernmost subdivision of the district, comprises the tract of country lying to the north of the tahsíls of Kaisarganj and Bahraich, between the Kauriala on the west and south-west, which separates it from the Kheri district, and the territories of Nepal on the north. It consists of the three parganas of Nanpara, Dharmanpur and Charda, each of which has been separately described in respect of its physical characteristics, agriculture, revenue and landholders.

Although larger in area than most of the tahsíls in the province, it must be remembered that a wide tract of country in this subdivision is occupied by Government reserved forest, which is wholly under the control of the Forest Department. A description of the forest area has already been given in the district account. The tahsíl is administered as a subdivision of the district in the charge of a full-powered officer of the

district staff, assisted by a tahsildar, whose headquarters are at Nanpara. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction it forms part of the Bahraich munsifi in the Gonda judgeship. There are police-stations at Nanpara, Malhipur, Khairighat, Motipur and Sujauli, while part of Nanpara pargana falls within the circles of the Bahraich, Bhinga and Sisaiya police-stations. Mention has been made in the pargana articles of the various means of communications of the tahsíl. The tract is traversed from end to end by the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway leading from Gonda to Bahraich and Nanpara and thence branching north to Nepalganj Road and north-west to Katarnianghat. There are stations at Risia, Matera, Nanpara, Babaganj and Nepalganj on the former and at Rai Bojha, Mohanpurwa, Murtiha, Nishangara, Bichia and Katarnianghat on the Katarnianghat extension, which was completed in 1898. Markets have sprung up at all of these places, and the line is useful as providing a means for the export of grain, timber and the hill products of Nepal. There are no metalled roads in the tract except within the municipality of Nanpara. The chief road is that from Bahraich to Nanpara and thence to Nepalganj or Banki in Nepal. Other roads lead from Nanpara to Bhinga and Ikauna on the east, to Motipur and Sujauli on the north-west, and to Khairighat and Sisaiya on the south. Two roads from the stations of Nepalganj and Babaganj meet at Charda, and thence continue east to Malhipur and Bhinga. From Bahraich a road leads through the eastern corner of Nanpara and the eastern portion of the Charda pargana to Kakardarighat on the Rapti, which is crossed by a ferry leading to Nepal. Besides these roads there are numerous tracks leading across the Ghagra by the various ferries to the Kheri district. The only bridge of any importance in the tahsíl is that over the Sarju by which the railway from Nanpara to Katarnianghat crosses that river. There is a Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Nanpara and numerous rest-houses belong to the Forest Department in different parts of the tahsíl. Nanpara itself is the only town of any size or importance. Mention has been made in the pargana articles of the larger villages and markets, but none of these, with possibly the exception of Rupidiha where there

is a station known as Nepalganj Road, are of more than local importance.

The total population of the tahsíl at the last census numbered 325,587 persons, of whom 168,535 were males and 157,052 females. Classified according to religions, there were 253,153 Hindus, 71,708 Musalmans, 634 Sikhs, 50 Christians, 32 Aryas and 10 Jains. The proportion of Musalmans is much higher here than elsewhere in the district, owing no doubt to the long-established influence of the Pathan Raj of Nanpara. The Pathans in all numbered 9,044, being chiefly of the Yusufzai, Lodi and Ghori clans. Next to them come Sheikhs, Julahas, Behnas and converted Rajputs, who were originally for the most part Chauhans. The remaining Musalmans are of almost every class, the most numerous being Hajjams, Darzis, Manihars, Telis and Sains. Of the Hindus, Ahírs are the most numerous, numbering 40,034. Next to them come Kurmis, 35,069; Chamars, 20,399; Koris, 17,240; Lodhs, 14,638; Brahmans, 13,757; Pasis, 13,149, and Kahars, 9,225. Besides these there are numbers of Banias, Patwars, Dhobis, Muraos and Lunias. Thakurs are comparatively very scarce in this tahsíl, and we find no particular clan strongly represented.

The tahsíl as a whole is mainly agricultural in character. At the same time, owing to the amount of through traffic from Nepal and the forest, we find a large number of persons engaged in transport and storage and a fair number of traders. Of the minor occupations the chief is naturally that in wood and other jungle products, while next to this come the manufacture of leather and the traffic in hides. The Manihars carry on their own trade of making glass to a considerable extent and the proportion of workers in iron and other metals is somewhat above the average, owing no doubt to the proximity of Nepal.

NAUBASTA, *Pargana* BHINGA, *Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

A large but unimportant village in the south of the pargana, a short distance west of the road from Ikauna to Nanpara, at the point where a branch road leads to Bhinga crossing the Rapti at Harai. It stands in latitude 27° 37′ north and

longitude 81° 56′ east. The village forms part of the rich loam portion of the pargana between the Rapti and the Bhakla, and stands high enough to be beyond the reach of floods. It contains a population of 2,525 persons, of whom 562 are Musalmans. The village lands are very extensive, stretching south to the Ikauna boundary, and contain a number of small hamlets.

NAWABGANJ-ALIABAD, *Pargana* CHARDA, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

The headquarters of Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, the taluqdar of this name. It lies in latitude 27° 53′ north and longitude 81° 40′ east. Besides the Nawab's residence and his tahsíl offices, there is a Government village school here, attended by 89 boys. The market is held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and is of merely local importance. The history of the Qizilbash family is given in the article on Charda pargana and also in the account of the taluqa in Chapter III. Nawabganj lies on the borders of Nanpara pargana in the revenue village of Hariharpur, a short distance west of the bazár. The population at the last census numbered 1,237 persons, of whom 523 were Musalmans. A short distance east of the village runs the road from Bhinga and Malhipur to Babaganj station, while another road runs south-east from Nawabganj to join that from Bhinga to Nanpara at Shankarpur.

NEPALGANJ ROAD, *vide* RUPIDIHA.

NISHANGARA, *Pargana* DHARMANPUR, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A small village on the western edge of the forest, and on the outer extremity of the high plateau, above the swamps that form the head waters of the Chauka; it lies in latitude 28° 14′ north and longitude 81° 14′ east, at a distance of four miles east of Sujauli and three miles north of Dharmanpur. It contains a station on the Katarnianghat extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, from which a large amount of timber is exported, and also a considerable quantity of grain from Sujauli. There is a forest bungalow here, but nothing else of any interest. It contained in 1901 a population of 310 persons, of whom 184 were Musalmans.

PACHDEORI, *Pargana* FAKHRPUR, *Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

A large and scattered village in the north of the pargana near the banks of the Ghagra, situated in latitude 27° 40′ north and longitude 81° 20′ east, to the south of the point of junction of the roads leading from Bahraich and Nanpara across the river by the ferry known as Kataighat in this village and thence to Mallanpur and Lakhimpur. A market is held here twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays. The population of the place at the last census numbered 2,638 persons, of whom 345 were Musalmans. The village forms part of the Baundi estate, and belongs to the Maharaja of Kapurthala. It covers a very wide area and includes within its limits large stretches of grass jungle and alluvial waste along the banks of the river.

PAYAGPUR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

A small town in the south of the pargana on the main road from Bahraich to Gonda at a distance of 17 miles from the former, in latitude 27° 24′ north and longitude 81° 50′ east. At a short distance west of the town runs the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway with a station close to which there is a large masonry ganj, which was built by the Raja after the construction of the railway. A cross-road runs through Payagpur from Ikauna to Kurasar and thence to Kheri and Sítapur. The chief building in the town is the Raja's palace, an extensive edifice to which large additions have been made of recent years. Part of the building is of some antiquity and the great gateway bears traces of the unsettled times of the Oudh Government in the shape of a large hole made by a cannon-ball, the record of a siege by the Nizam Raghubir Dayal. Close to the palace is a small guest-house, which is maintained by the Raja for the convenience of European visitors, and a dispensary erected by the present taluqdar in 1894. Adjoining the guest-house is a lofty and handsome temple which has recently been constructed. The public buildings comprise a police-station, post-office and a school, which is attended by 75 pupils. The latter is now to be replaced by an anglo-vernacular institution built and endowed by the Raja. The place presents a thriving appearance and all the

roads are metalled. West of the town there is a large expanse of water known as the Baghel Tál, which is connected with the Terhi river by a short cutting. On the eastern side its banks are covered with scrub jungles. Markets are held at the ganj near the railway station every day, while there is a smaller bazár known as the Talab Baghel bazár on the other side of the railway station, where sales take place on Mondays and Fridays in every week. The chief trade is in grain, which is exported in large quantities by means of the railway. The total population of Payagpur at the last census numbered 1,906 persons, of whom 1,734 were Hindus, 168 Musalmans and four Christians. The village itself is held on revenue-free tenure.

Raja Bhup Indra Bikram Singh, C.I.E., the present taluqdar of Payagpur, is a Rajput of the Janwar clan. He holds property in the parganas of Bahraich, Charda, Hisampur, Fakhrpur, Ikauna and Nanpara, amounting in all to 143 villages and eleven pattis, assessed to a total revenue of Rs. 1,24,847.

RAI BOJHA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A small village on the north of the pargana on the left bank of the Sarju, in latitude 27° 59′ north and longitude 81° 28′ east, at a distance of nine miles from Nanpara. Through it runs the road from Nanpara to Motipur and the railway from Nanpara to Katarnianghat. There is a station here, but nothing else of any importance except perhaps a small fair, called the mela Parasnath Mahadeo, that takes place here four times a year in the months of Bhadon, Chait, Baisakh and Jeth. The population at the last census numbered 717 persons, of whom 226 were Musalmans.

RAPTI RIVER.

This river takes its rise in the southern Himálaya, and after flowing through Nepal territory for some 95 miles enters the district in pargana Charda, between the villages of Kundwa and Ganeshpur. It then flows in a very sinuous course, forming the boundary between Charda and Bhinga for some distance, and then enters the latter at the village of Newada Bhojpur. After traversing Bhinga from north to south it enters Ikauna at Bishanpur Ramnagar, and cuts off the northern corner of

that pargana from the main body. It leaves the district at Rajgarh Gulariya and thence flows south-east through Gonda.

The river is continually changing its course, but it generally flows in a deep channel confined by high banks, and only in more than ordinarily wet seasons overflows its banks to any great extent. These overflows, however, are sufficiently frequent to keep the alluvial soil of the villages within their range fresh and productive.

The Rapti is navigable for most of its length, and a good deal of timber is exported in this manner. There are four Government ferries over the river: at Pipraghat on the road from Bhinga to Bahraich; at Harai on the road from Bhinga to Ikauna; at Parasrampur near Bhinga; and at Kakardarighat on the boundary between Bhinga and Charda pargana in the extreme north of the former. Besides these there are fourteen private ferries, of which three are in pargana Ikauna, nine in Bhinga and two in Charda. A list of these will be found in the appendix.

RISIA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A small village in the south of the pargana on the eastern bank of the stream of the same name, which joins the Sarju near Bahraich. It is only important as containing a station on the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, close to which a bazár is held daily. There is now no revenue village of Risia, the place having been originally a jungle grant held in fee simple which was recently purchased by the Maharaja of Balrampur, and has since been divided into the three villages of Bangla, Balbhaddarpur and Gokalpur. The station stands in Balbhaddarpur, which has a population of 1,879 persons, of whom 514 are Musalmans.

RUPIDIHA, *Pargana* CHARDA, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

A hamlet of the village of Kewalpur on the Nepal frontier, in latitude 28° 1′ north and longitude 81° 37′ east, through which passes the road from Nanpara to Banki or Nepalganj in Nepal, and the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which terminates here at the station of Nepalganj

Road. The bazár is the most important in the district, as far as the trade with Nepal is concerned. It is of recent origin and has only risen to importance with the construction of the railway. Markets are held daily and there is a brisk trade during the winter months in grain, iron, cloth and spices. There is a branch post-office here, an aided school attended by 28 pupils, and a school of the American Mission. The bazár and village belong to the Maharaja of Balrampur, and the former was built by the estate in 1886. At the same time a road was made from Rupidiha to Charda through the forest. Another track leads north-east along the frontier into Nanpara pargana. The village is the headquarters of the Ranger of the Chakia-Charda forest range. There is also a traffic registration station, and an office of the Balrampur estate, to look after the market and the rents and dues. The population of Kewalpur in 1901 numbered 1,700 persons, of whom 1,338 were Hindus, 319 Musalmans and 41 Christians and Sikhs.

SARJU RIVER.

There are two streams of this name in the district. Originally, at no very distant date, there was but one river, which entered the district from Nepal, separating that territory from the pargana of Dharmanpur and flowing in a very tortuous and irregular course through the parganas of Nanpara, Fakhrpur and Hisampur and finally joining the Ghagra in the Gonda district. About a century ago, however, according to tradition, a timber merchant made a diversion of the Sarju in pargana Nanpara with the intention of procuring a more direct means of communication with the Ghagra. Whether this is true or not, the main stream of the river turns westwards in the centre of pargana Nanpara and joins the Ghagra in the extreme southern corner of that pargana. Formerly the river throughout its course flowed close below the high bank of the central plateau of the district. Its ancient bed is still occupied by the stream known as the old Sarju, which, in spite of the many variations that have taken place in its course, preserves, in the main, the original direction of the river, having its origin in the low lying ground or *tarhar* of Nanpara and flowing through Fakhrpur and Hisampur. The

new Sarju is quite as erratic as its predecessor, but the floods which it causes and the changes which it makes in its course are rather beneficial than harmful, inasmuch as it leaves behind it a deposit of rich and fertile loam, which gives a new life to the cultivation on its banks. Occasionally, when the floods are unusually rapid or the change sudden, we find stretches of poor sandy soil in place of the richer deposit, the lighter particles having been carried away by the violence of the river's action and only the heavier grains of sand remaining.

The old Sarju is of a different nature. Instead of being, as formerly, a mountain stream, it now finds its source in a series of jhíls in Nanpara and flows sluggishly through the district. It has generally a high bank, on one side at least, throughout its course. When it overflows it does very little damage, as the lowlying land in its neighbourhood consists almost entirely of a hard, infertile sandy soil, on which cultivation is seldom if ever attempted.

On the new Sarju there is but one Government ferry, at Gaighat, on the road from Nanpara to Motipur. There are seven private ferries over the main stream of the Sarju, in pargana Nanpara, the chief being those at Sarra, Chitlahwa and Roshankola. There are 15 ferries over the old Sarju, of which seven are in pargana Hisampur and eight in Fakhrpur, but none of these are of any great importance, as the river is bridged on the main road leading from Bahraich to Bahramghat and on the road from Kurasar to Payagpur and Ikauna.

The new Sarju is fed by several tributary streams in the north of Nanpara, the chief being the Mand and Dundra nadis, both of which flow in a south-westerly direction from the borders of Nepal. The old Sarju is fed by the Dharsoti and Risia, which drain the uplands of Nanpara and join the Sarju close to Bahraich, and by the Chandna, which joins it on the right bank in pargana Hisampur.

SARRA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NANPARA.

Sarra, or Sarra Mundri, is a village on the right bank of the Sarju, at a distance of about six miles north-west of Nanpara, in latitude 27° 56′ north and longitude 81° 28′ east.

A cart-track leads from the headquarters town through Sarra, where it crosses the Sarju by a private ferry and on to Ganapurghat on the Ghagra. The place is only noticeable for the size of its population, which in 1901 numbered 2,972 persons, of whom 343 were Musalmans. Ahírs are the prevailing Hindu caste. The number of inhabitants is due to the addition of many small hamlets, which are dotted about the extensive lands of the village.

SIKANDARPUR, *Pargana* FAKHRPUR, *Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

This village lies to the south-east of Sisaiya, at a short distance south of the road from that place to Nanpara. It is of very little interest except for the size of its population, which in 1901 numbered 2,537, of whom 2,300 were Hindus and 237 Musalmans, more than half of the former being Brahmans. The bulk of the inhabitants live in Sikandarpur itself, but there are several hamlets scattered about the village, the lands of which extend for a considerable distance in all directions. There is a large school here attended by 72 pupils.

SIRSIA, *Pargana* TULSIPUR, *Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

A small village on the road from Nepalganj to Bishanpur and Balrampur, lying between the Surajkund and Bhagmara nálas, on the Bhinga boundary, in latitude 27° 47′ north and longitude 82° 6′ east. It contains a tahsíl of the Balrampur estate, a post-office, and a vernacular school. Though the chief village of the pargana, it is a poor place with a population of only 851 inhabitants, of whom 104 are Musalmans, while Ahírs form the bulk of the Hindus.

SISAIYA, *Pargana* FAKHRPUR, *Tahsíl* KAISARGANJ.

A large village on the banks of the Ghagra, situated in latitude 27° 35′ north and longitude 81° 21′ east, at the junction of three roads leading from Bahraich, Nanpara and Kurasar, which cross over to the Sítapur district by the ferry at Chahlarighat. The village contains a police-station, post-office, a cattle-pound and a bazár, in which markets are held twice a week, on

Sundays and Wednesdays. The population at the last census numbered 4,197 persons, of whom 699 were Musalmans. Ahírs are the most numerous Hindu caste. This total includes that of a large number of hamlets, for the lands of Sisaiya cover a very wide area. The main site is known as Sisaiya Churaman, and lies some two miles to the south of the police-station.

SUJAULI, *Pargana* DHARMANPUR, *Tahsíl* NANPARA.

This is the chief village of the pargana and is situated on the banks of the Kauriala, at a distance of 36 miles from Nanpara and 20 miles from Motipur, with which it is connected by a rough, unmetalled road. It lies in latitude 28° 13′ north and longitude 81° 10′ east. The village belongs to Government and is administered under the Sanitation Act. It contains a police-station, post-office, a forest rest-house and a dispensary, and is the headquarters of the Superintendent of the Government estate. The bazár is held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the chief trade being in grain and timber, which are exported both by the railway from the stations at Bichia and Nishangara and by the Kauriala. There are 565 houses in the village, of which only four are built of brick. There is also a double row of shops constructed by Government. The population at the last census numbered 2,232 persons, of whom 550 were Musalmans. Adjoining Sujauli to the north is the village of Chaparia, where another bazár is held close to the police-station on Sundays and Thursdays in every week. It has a population of 2,011 persons, and belongs to the Jamdan estate.

TANDWA, *Pargana* IKAUNA, *Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

There are three villages of this name in the pargana, but the one in question is Tandwa Mahant, which stands to the north of the road leading from Ikauna to Bahraich, at a distance of four miles from the former and 20 miles from Bahraich, in latitude 27° 31′ north and longitude 81° 55′ east. It contains a population of 676 persons, chiefly Brahmans and Ahírs. The only interest of the place is archæological. It has been identified with the Towai of the Chinese travellers Fa-Hian and Hiuen Thsiang, who described it as being 60 *li* to the north-west of

Sravasti, and this corresponds with the nine miles of distance between Tandwa and Sahet Mahet. Tandwa is certainly a very old site and is still covered with brick ruins, the chief being a mound to the north-west of the village, 800 feet long from east to west and 300 feet broad. Beyond this mound there is a large sheet of water known as the Sita-dohar Tal. At the south-west corner of this mound General Cunningham discovered a large stupa, the massive walls of which are still standing. The steps on the north and west sides were nearly perfect, and the railing round the lower portion of the stupa was also clearly traceable.

In a small temple of modern origin there is a statue, now named as Sita, which has been, as stated in the pargana article, supposed to be that of the mother of Sakya Muni, but more probably represents a dancing-girl, similar to those found at Muttra. A fair takes place at this temple twice a year, with an approximate attendance of 6,000 souls, and is known as the Sita-dohar mela.

There are several other mounds in the neighbourhood, which would probably repay further exploration. A fuller account will be found in the reports of the Archæological Survey.*

TULSIPUR *Pargana, Tahsíl* BAHRAICH.

This pargana lies in the extreme north-eastern corner of the district between the Nepal hills and the northern borders of Bhinga and Ikauna. It formerly belonged to the Gonda district. It consists of pure tarai country, of which the northern portion consists of Government reserved forest, while the remainder is partly cultivation and partly grass jungle with a few detached blocks of forest belonging to the Maharaja of Balrampur. It is traversed by several nálas, the continuations of hill streams descending from the north, the chief of which are the Hathi Kund, which separates the pargana from Gonda on the south-east, the Bhagmara, the Surajkund, the Gainjua and the Sarebaran. The soil is in general a stiff clay, with a certain proportion of loam in the eastern end. There are but few facilities for irrigation, which, however, is little required and seldom attempted.

* A.S.N.I., I., p. 317, and Ch. V. *supra.*

The total area is 110 square miles, of which nearly 47 square miles are Government forest. The remainder consists of 40,039 acres, of which 15,643 acres or 39 per cent. are cultivated, 20,890 acres are culturable, and 3,506 acres are barren, three-fourths of which are under water. The principal crops are maize and rice in the kharíf, of which the former is chiefly found in the loam soil and rice in the clay; and in the rabi barley, gram and peas, with a smaller proportion of wheat, which is chiefly confined to the eastern end.

The whole of the pargana, excluding the forest, is held in permanent settlement by the Maharaja of Balrampur, who generally manages it by contract with thekadárs. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 14,986, rising to Rs. 18,351 at the first regular settlement, when the jama was fixed for ever. The cultivators are chiefly Ahírs, who are doubtless attracted by the exceptional grazing facilities. Next to them come Kurmis, Chamars and Brahmans.

The total population in 1901 numbered 12,117 persons, of of whom 6,449 were males and 5,668 females. Musalmans amounted to 1,033, as against 11,084 Hindus. There is a fair sprinkling of Tharus, who are excellent cultivators in this kind of country. They are, however, diminishing in numbers: of late years many have migrated into Nepal. The number of villages is 32, but none are of any size or importance. At Sirsia there is a tahsíl of the Balrampur estate, a post-office and a village school. There are no markets of any importance. The pargana is traversed from west to east by a road from Nepalganj to Balrampur, passing through Sirsia and Gabapur, whence a small track runs to Bhinga. There are several forest paths, two of which connect Gabapur with the bungalows at Bhachkahwa and Sohelwa.

The pargana must be considered a precarious tract owing to its entire dependence on a proper rainfall. In years of light rainfall the western end becomes distressed, as the villages depend for their existence almost entirely on the rice crop.

GAZETTEER

OF

BAHRAICH.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

BAHRAICH.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsîls*, 1901.

Tahsîl.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bahraich	377,588	194,761	182,827	318,956	164,590	154,366	58,304	29,962	28,342	328	209	119
Kaisarganj	348,172	181,120	167,052	284,443	148,190	136,253	63,662	32,891	30,771	67	39	28
Nanpara	325,587	168,535	157,052	253,153	130,890	122,263	71,708	37,258	34,450	726	387	339
Total ...	1,051,347	544,416	506,931	856,552	443,670	412,882	193,674	100,111	93,563	1,121	635	486

TABLE II.—*Population by Thánas*, 1901.

Number.	Name of district.	Serial number.	Name of thána.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
45	Bahraich.	1	Bahraich ...	142,226	74,393	67,833	105,763	54,511	51,252	36,206	19,711	16,495	257	171	86
		2	Fakhrpur ...	85,347	44,322	41,025	70,305	36,566	33,739	15,006	7,732	7,274	36	24	12
		3	Sisaiya ...	70,749	37,075	33,674	62,345	32,748	29,597	8,393	4,321	4,072	11	6	5
		4	Kaisarganj ...	121,245	62,770	58,475	92,125	47,930	44,195	29,103	14,831	14,272	17	9	8
		5	Khairighat ...	55,607	28,832	26,775	49,462	25,626	23,836	6,141	3,203	2,938	4	3	1
		6	Payagpur ...	112,182	57,746	54,436	102,111	52,389	49,722	10,044	5,342	4,702	27	15	12
		7	Bhinga ...	115,402	59,058	56,344	98,890	50,605	48,285	16,491	8,441	8,050	21	12	9
		8	Nanpara ...	136,420	69,635	66,785	99,409	50,995	48,414	36,346	18,295	18,051	665	345	320
		9	Ikauna ...	60,062	31,141	28,921	54,962	28,492	26,470	5,077	2,633	2,444	23	16	7
		10	Malhipur ...	80,540	40,984	39,556	62,616	31,945	30,671	17,882	9,016	8,866	42	23	19
		11	Sujauli ...	15,495	8,615	6,880	13,098	7,387	5,711	2,381	1,219	1,162	16	9	7
		12	Motipur ...	56,072	29,845	26,227	45,466	24,476	20,990	10,604	5,367	5,237	2	2	...
			Total ...	1,051,347	544,416	506,931	856,552	443,670	412,882	193,674	100,111	93,563	1,121	635	486

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891	39,297	20,554	18,743	39·28	29,376	15,903	13,473	29·36
1892	36,426	19,256	17,170	36·41	49,704	26,915	22,789	49·68
1893	43,554	22,864	20,690	43·53	25,794	13,856	11,938	25·78
1894	37,657	19,900	17,757	37·64	38,844	21,132	17,712	38·83
1895	32,465	16,904	15,561	32·45	30,989	16,484	14,505	30·97
1896	32,997	17,212	15,785	32·98	38,779	20,986	17,793	38·76
1897	37,578	19,581	17,997	37·56	32,782	18,006	14,776	32·77
1898	44,196	22,770	21,426	44·18	25,137	13,390	11,747	25·13
1899	50,067	25,874	24,193	50·04	39,259	20,950	18,309	39·24
1900	44,900	23,278	21,622	44·88	32,926	17,743	15,183	32·91*
1901	43,403	22,602	20,801	41·28	27,642	14,438	13,204	26·29
1902	49,604	25,668	23,936	47·18	32,166	16,715	15,451	30·59
1903								
1904								
1905								
1906								
1907								
1908								
1909								
1910								
1911								
1912								
1913								
1914								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	29,376	...	3,423	754	19,913	137
1892	49,704	...	13,808	150	30,891	149
1893	25,794	...	1,319	134	19,374	40
1894	38,844	...	3,640	82	30,746	47
1895	30,989	...	415	120	27,034	63
1896	38,779	...	1,271	1,096	29,612	64
1897	32,782	...	1,018	1,788	21,986	77
1898	25,137	...	44	82	18,638	35
1899	39,259	...	371	95	27,545	53
1900	32,926	...	3,216	17	22,737	46
1901	27,642	...	1,863	8	19,155	26
1902	32,166	...	772	39	22,434	17
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation*, 1309 *Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsíl.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.				Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ikauna	162,253	13,894	42,131	23,535	9,427	13,227	881	82,693	106,228	45,582
Bahraich...	209,221	17,576	38,950	28,205	11,652	16,179	374	124,490	152,695	41,229
Bhinga	117,384	13,148	13,711	2,804	542	1,516	746	87,721	90,525	44,866
Tulsipur	39,892	3,353	18,103	103	45	5	53	18,333	18,436	5,564
Total, Tahsíl Bahraich ...	528,750	47,971	112,895	54,647	21,666	30,927	2,054	313,237	367,884	137,241
Hisampur	192,281	17,131	52,179	5,274	3,499	1,383	392	117,697	122,971	59,151
Fakhrpur	241,874	30,095	58,534	1,593	1,157	321	115	151,652	153,245	60,781
Total, Tahsíl Kaisarganj ...	434,155	47,226	110,713	6,867	4,656	1,704	507	269,349	276,216	119,932
Nanpara	309,739	24,555	77,944	3,942	806	3,129	7	203,298	207,240	57,276
Dharmanpur	89,901	11,835	52,137	32	32	...	...	25,897	25,929	6,425
Charda	120,725	7,543	15,873	3,663	263	3,144	256	93,646	97,309	32,811
Total, Tahsíl Nanpara ...	520,365	43,933	145,954	7,637	1,101	6,273	263	322,841	330,478	96,512
Total ...	1,483,270	139,130	369,562	69,151	27,423	38,904	2,824	905,427	974,578	353,685
Reserved Forests	203,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total District ...	1,687,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsîl Bahraich.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.					
Fasli.	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat in combination.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram, peas and masur.	Oilseeds.	Total.	Rice.	Maize	Kodon.	Juar.	Sugar-cane.
1305	141,244	29,786	29,056	23,887	13,765	26,294	168,816	93,395	16,949	2,673	1,257	416
1306	221,365	50,349	37,052	33,534	29,558	33,114	260,037	149,779	37,502	6,069	2,260	322
1307	168,283	56,353	33,601	25,419	16,614	15,854	240,988	144,958	32,856	1,842	1,096	303
1308	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	251,600	128,707	37,589	2,582	934	200
1309	244,294	61,184	38,924	25,911	25,847	32,071	260,567	125,938	53,739	6,868	1,505	169
1310												
1311												
1312												
1313												
1314												
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsīl Nanpara.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.					
Fasli.	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram, peas and masur.	Oilseeds.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar.	Kodon.	Sugar-cane.
1305...	*	23,366	...	...	...	13,180	233,543	123,473	42,089	19,234	37,331	...
1306...	181,191	39,530	29,018	32,427	23,043	20,275	237,687	126,967	46,883	17,210	56,003	350
1307...	130,607	40,186	25,421	22,721	17,677	9,846	224,761	116,763	38,124	11,487	51,775	491
1308...	†	...	...	...	...	...	229,887	104,517	63,473	15,695	68,606	352
1309...	186,378	47,406	28,253	23,921	18,645	19,696	240,307	106,378	25,779	9,241	63,960	407
1310...												
1311...												
1312...												
1313...												
1314...												
1315...												
1316...												
1317...												
1318...												
1319...												
1320...												
1321...												

* Tahsíl under settlement. Returns incomplete.

† No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Kaisarganj.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.					
Fasli.	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram, peas and masur.	Oilseeds.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar.	Kodon	Sugar cane.
1305	76,405	24,367	8,912	23,118	4,871	4,083	87,793	25,665	49,771	745	3,096	1,469
1306	176,038	66,003	16,461	47,706	11,580	7,898	212,322	71,066	92,698	2,337	12773	2,186
1307	150,580	67,801	10,093	30,190	10,773	6,135	197,593	69,804	70,737	1,870	5,661	2,964
1308	*	...	...	...	...	...	208,519	65,658	106,567	2,966	4,307	2,914
1309	176,713	69,019	11,235	34,271	13,385	10,271	218,765	63,900	118,295	3,068	6,134	2,947
1310												
1311												
1312												
1313												
1314												
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

Table VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle-theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898 ...	60	40	38	1	25	16	254	17	91	203	84	13	11	23
1899 ...	73	25	39	1	13	38	310	73	76	180	66	27	8	23
1900 ...	73	33	37	4	24	25	398	28	61	252	79	23	3	18
1901 ...	38	33	18	2	21	23	265	23	48	186	99	34	7	18
1902 ...	65	31	44	...	13	38	180	40	40	124	47	63	12	31
1903 ...														
1904 ...														
1905 ...														
1906 ...														
1907 ...														
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable Crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons.		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	1,919	16	888	1,150	232	918
1899	1,840	14	858	1,250	224	1,026
1900	2,052	...	991	1,359	247	1,112
1901	1,608	...	817	1,001	160	841
1902	1,321	...	639	1,007	218	789
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.			Year of Settlement.			
			I	II	III	IV
			Summary settlement, 1859.	1868.	1898.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bahraich	...	...	73,030	1,01,149	1,92,885	
Ikauna	...	...	97,348	1,49,548	1,74,386	
Bhinga	...	...	43,383	1,16,507	1,44,098	
Tulsipur	...	...	14,986	18,351	18,351	
Fakhrpur	...	...	70,265	92,421	1,08,701	
Hisampur	...	...	137,395	1,89.901	2,10,079	
Nanpara	...	...	74,733	1,79,054	2,52,371	
Charda	...	...	57,417	1,32,350	1,59,274	
Dharmanpur	...	...	11,149	22,375	23,245	
Total	...		579,706	10,01,656	12,83,390	

TABLE X.—*Present demand for Revenue and Cesses, 1309 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsíl.	Where included in Ain-i-Akbari.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Re.
Bahraich	Haveli	1,56,172	25,322	1,81,494	1·12	·86
Ikauna	Haveli ... ... Dangdoi	1,61,323	26,290	1,87,613	1·76	1·15
Bhinga	Haveli ... ... Dangdoi ... ... Bahrah	1,37,047	22,577	1,59,624	1·76	1·36
Tulsipur	Dangdoi	18,351	2,253	20,604	1·11	·51
Tahsíl Bahraich Total ...		4,72,893	76,442	5,49,335	1·49	1·03
Fakhrpur	Fakhrpur ... ... Firozabad	1,07,981	38,316	1,46,297	·95	·60
Hisampur	Hisampur ... ... Fakhrpur	1,89,030	34,583	2,23,613	1·81	1·16
Tahsíl Kaisarganj Total ...		2,97,011	72,899	3,69,910	1·33	·85
Nanpara	Haveli ... ... Firozabad ... ... Rajhat	2,17,671	36,626	2,54,297	1·22	·82
Charda	Haveli	1,50,549	29,631	1,80,180	1·85	1·49
	Sultanpur	23,230	3,717	26,947	1·03	·29
Dharmanpur	Sujauli	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsíl Nanpara Total ...		3,91,450	69,974	4,61,424	1·39	·88
GRAND TOTAL ...		11,61,354	2,19,315	13,80,669	1·41	·93

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from Tári and Sendhi.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from			Number of shops for sale of		
		Receipt.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including Tári.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Gánja.	Charas.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	96	52,113	34,534	85	2,521	Not available.		4,709	11 1	59,561	783	522	25	47	166	19	5
1891-92 ...	68	53,174	33,862	89	2,352	ditto.		5,506	13 10	61,222	2,041	533	24	55	152	19	5
1892-93 ...	40	57,527	34,661	110	2,092	21 18	3 14	5,807	13 37	65,597	1,970	576	21	58	152	20	5
1893-94 ...	54	47,670	26,884	91	1,916	14 38	3 14	5,157	13 22	54,912	1,735	477	19	51	153	20	5
1894-95 ...	110	51,232	22,748	129	3,749	12 25	2 33	5,370	12 31	60,616	3,674	500	37	53	153	20	6
1895-96 ...	82	45,066	19,718	110	4,292	14 32	4 2	4,219	11 14	53,825	2,963	452	42	42	232	23	8
1896-97 ...	70	38,880	14,402	117	4,021	9 26	2 35	4,294	11 15	47,411	2,169	390	40	42	248	23	8
1897-98 ...	60	36,766	16,815	155	4,123	4 19	5 17	4,477	12 3	45,643	1,273	369	41	44	218	23	9
1898-99 ...	90	51,273	25,543	155	4,016	3 8	4 1	4,662	12 34	60,247	954	540	44	46	228	23	11
1899-1900 ...	108	65,724	22,122	155	3,260	1 25	4 1	4,605	12 20	73,904	1,570	646	41	46	228	23	11
1900-1901 ...	108	62,700	25,790	155	3,950	0 29	2 31	4,668	12 8	71,751	1,124	599	37	44	176	23	10
1901-1902 ...	156	77,949	26,228	155	5,996	1 36	5 21	5,274	13 34	89,558	1,484	745	57	50	180	28	13
1902-1903 ...																	
1903-1904 ...																	
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-1910 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year	Receipts from			Total charges.
	Non-Judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	23,721	58,388	82,176	2,727
1891-92	21,596	71,372	91,322	1,428
1892-93	22,063	75,469	97,951	1,867
1893-94	27,691	66,336	94,362	2,205
1894-95	26,920	71,739	98,876	1,926
1895-96	25,220	72,059	97,559	1,957
1896-97	23,988	81,115	1,05,486	1,712
1897-98	21,683	80,300	1,02,919	1,825
1898-99	19,531	74,524	95,509	1,948
1899-1900	23,454	79,949	1,05,929	1,925
1900-1901	29,490	82,907	1,13,643	1,345*
1901-1902	29,727	76,302	1,07,168	3,004
1902-1903				
1903-1904				
1904-1905				
1905-1906				
1906-1907				
1907-1908				
1908-1909				
1909-1910				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				

* Discount only.

Table XIII.—*Income Tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
						Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	16,724	48	1,512	1	26	406	6,037	41	4,481	804	Not available.	
1891-92	16,252	41	1,196	1	26	489	7,165	47	4,854	666		
1892-93	15,539	54	1,401	1	26	480	7,035	41	4,210	358		
1893-94	16,353	47	1,474	1	26	517	7,500	41	4,147	422	186	69
1894-95	17,024	42	1,356	1	26	506	7,574	44	4,350	391	140	42
1895-96	17,846	48	1,325	...	...	581	8,725	43	4,576	269	188	31
1896-97	19,763	45	1,348	...	...	628	9,687	46	5,155	324	274	66
1897-98	20,346	44	1,134	...	...	638	10,096	54	5,554	311	303	124
1898-99	20,690	44	1,309	...	...	633	9,984	61	5,605	158	301	58
1899-1900 ...	22,664	46	1,405	...	...	713	11,357	51	6,416	329	311	84
1900-1901 ...	23,748	49	1,423	...	...	731	11,587	55	6,130	89	332	104
1901-1902 ...	22,334	44	1,407	...	...	737	11,943	51	5,715	85	252	56
1902-1903 ...												
1903 1904 ...												
1904-1905 ...												
1905-1906 ...												
1906-1907 ...												
1907-1908 ...												
1908-1909 ...												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												

TABLE XIV.—*Income tax by tahsíls (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsíl Bahraich.				Tahsíl Kaisarganj.				Tahsíl Nanpara.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	173	2,615	14	1,658	133	1,995	13	1,353	98	1,427	14	1,470
1891-92 ...	249	3,705	21	2,037	140	2,020	12	1,296	100	1,440	14	1,520
1892-93 ...	226	3,409	16	1,553	146	2,091	11	1,197	108	1,535	14	1,460
1893-94 ...	282	4,022	18	1,396	139	1,970	11	1,154	96	1,508	12	1,597
1894-95 ...	255	3,811	23	1,645	154	2,240	9	1,131	97	1,523	12	1,573
1895-96 ...	264	3,937	20	2,125	166	2,438	9	1,004	151	2,350	14	1,448
1896-97 ...	284	4,503	16	1,898	184	2,709	15	1,570	160	2,475	15	1,686
1897-98 ...	295	4,717	22	1,880	175	2,616	17	1,857	168	2,763	15	1,816
1898-99 ...	283	4,316	22	1,947	154	2,304	20	1,637	196	3,364	19	2,021
1899-1900 ...	292	4,778	19	1,685	167	2,499	14	1,210	254	4,080	18	3,521
1900-1901 ...	282	4,972	20	1,860	171	2,458	14	1,326	278	4,157	21	2,945
1901-1902 ...	295	5,347	19	1,953	179	2,649	12	1,208	263	3,947	20	2,553
1902-1903 ...												
1903-1904 ...												
1904-1905 ...												
1905-1906 ...												
1906-1907 ...												
1907-1908 ...												
1908-1909 ...												
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91...	3,801	2,287	...	538	...	8,275	...	60,073	...	1,117	22,900	12,010	...	1,971	22,075	...	...
1891-92...	3,957	2,178	...	152	84	10,189	...	71,111	...	1,087	22,316	12,550	...	2,040	33,118	...	...
1892-93...	3,991	2,771	...	159	1	11,247	...	72,537	...	1,055	22,177	19,226	...	2,023	28,056	...	...
1893-94...	3,958	2,969	...	166	60	11,166	...	67,255	...	1,125	22,080	11,956	...	1,458	30,636	...	...
1894-95...	3,867	2,434	...	331	...	5,059	...	67,937	...	1,089	22,981	12,285	...	1,518	30,064	...	...
1895-96...	4,104	3,160	...	276	679	7,124	...	67,320	...	1,068	25,038	11,869	...	587	28,758	...	...
1896-97...	3,787	2,422	...	245	393	5,723	...	66,301	...	1,055	22,649	12,829	...	560	29,208	...	...
1897-98...	3,754	2,332	...	1,444	987	5,064	...	73,052	4,016	1,052	22,220	13,301	...	400	32,063	...	...
1898-99...	5,063	2,577	...	1,452	1,334	5,490	...	77,578	...	1,506	22,809	14,334	...	400	38,104	...	425
1899-1900	5,396	2,773	...	1,479	8,363	* 11,438	...	87,734	500	1,708	23,353	16,980	...	411	39,655	5,127	...
1900-1901	5,710	2,476	...	2,097	1,521	12,908	† 9,312	90,094	...	1,788	25,192	14,444	...	605	40,839	5,626	1,600
1901-1902	6,607	3,560	...	173	2,615	12,355	11,260	96,937	2,000	1,873	25,939	15,550	213	645	43,362	6,255	1,100
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-1910																	
1910-11...																	
1911-12...																	
1912-13...																	
1913-14...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.

† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Nánpára.*

Year.	Income. Octroi.	Income. Tax on houses and lands.	Income. Other Taxes.	Income. Rents.	Income. Loans.	Income. Other sources.	Income. Total.	Expenditure. Administration and collection of taxes.	Expenditure. Public safety.	Expenditure. Water-supply and drainage. Capital.	Expenditure. Water-supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Expenditure. Conservancy.	Expenditure. Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Expenditure. Public works.	Expenditure. Public Instruction.	Expenditure. Other heads.	Expenditure. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1890-91 ...	5,765	...	...	389	...	3,240	9,394	1,932	1,435	...	...	1,189	741	3,580	...	5,449	14,326
1891-92 ...	6,603	...	...	133	...	3,368	10,104	1,799	2,163	500	304	1,635	494	3,084	...	1,753	11,732
1892-93 ...	6,125	...	...	131	...	2,987	9,243	1,305	1,920	322	149	1,823	785	2,332	...	975	9,611
1893-94 ...	6,416	...	...	157	...	3,242	9,815	1,302	1,959	200	261	1,532	762	1,223	...	1,101	8,340
1894-95 ...	5,995	...	...	182	...	3,144	9,321	1,467	2,009	399	195	2,165	763	838	...	1,323	9,159
1895-96 ...	5,695	...	...	216	...	2,932	8,843	1,550	2,725	94	108	2,109	714	1,593	...	1,486	10,379
1896-97 ...	5,130	...	...	153	...	2,583	7,866	1,436	1,865	203	31	2,270	410	456	...	1,169	7,840
1897-98 ...	5,324	...	...	134	...	2,607	8,065	1,435	1,914	685	...	2,013	326	481	...	1,346	8,200
1898-99 ...	5,468	...	...	135	...	2,860	8,463	1,531	1,925	435	32	2,186	302	440	...	1,172	8,023
1899-1900 ...	5,765	...	...	127	...	3,089	8,981	1,760	1,887	...	53	2,129	317	1,103	...	1,043	8,292
1900-1901 ...	6,456	...	...	143	...	2,869	9,468	2,015	2,025	640	106	2,379	514	393	37	1,110	9,219
1901-1902 ...	10,291	...	...	140	...	2,822	13,253	2,681	1,759	542	318	2,117	522	1,653	96	1,462	11,150
1902-1903 ...																	
1903-1904 ...																	
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-1910 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Bahraich.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public Works.	Public Instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	17,592	...	...	874	...	5,404	23,870	5,542	4,196	...	...	4,904	1,130	5,465	475	1,797	23,509
1891-92 ...	19,772	...	...	1,642	...	4,927	26,341	4,605	4,233	...	1,167	4,221	1,157	4,740	480	2,134	22,737
1892-93 ...	21,072	...	...	1,804	...	4,612	27,488	5,006	4,216	...	790	5,017	1,185	3,781	533	2,325	22,853
1893-94 ...	12,536	...	...	2,146	...	4,922	19,604	5,123	6,378	330	627	4,974	1,172	3,728	480	3,523	26,335
1894-95 ...	18,602	...	...	2,051	...	5,000	25,653	5,448	4,116	1,592	686	5,502	1,226	4,258	480	3,133	26,441
1895-96 ...	19,186	...	...	2,100	...	5,037	26,323	4,965	4,957	399	525	5,211	1,325	2,769	480	3,459	24,090
1896-97 ...	16,793	...	264	2,292	...	4,120	23,469	5,077	4,422	302	444	5,688	1,327	3,112	530	4,186	25,088
1897-98 ...	19,900	...	210	2,283	...	4,341	26,734	5,073	4,586	394	536	5,974	1,577	3,190	540	3,937	25,807
1898-99 ...	25,427	...	288	2,509	...	4,583	32,807	5,159	4,221	...	173	5,390	1,364	2,241	385	2,978	21,911
1899-1900 ...	19,453	...	300	2,682	...	5,112	27,547	6,121	4,231	...	61	5,234	1,390	2,266	723	3,070	23,096
1900-1901 ...	22,527	...	300	1,006	...	4,617	28,450	6,159	4,631	4,396	195	6,716	2,574	2,036	905	2,605	30,217
1901-1902 ...	26,805	...	336	1,132	...	5,728	34,001	6,256	4,653	780	231	8,072	1,831	2,187	1,790	2,808	28,608
1902-1903 ...																	
1903-1904 ...																	
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-1910 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

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TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Bhinga.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public Works.	Public Instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	...	563	...	124	...	1,851	2,538	814	252	...	82	896	...	123	...	166	2,333
1891-92 ...	...	654	...	...	...	2,119	2,773	346	352	...	225	831	...	132	106	719	2,711
1892-93 ...	...	615	...	...	...	1,859	2,474	289	319	...	74	880	...	4	...	671	2,237
1893-94 ...	...	642	...	...	...	2,858	3,500	305	345	...	...	846	...	41	...	1,034	2,571
1894-95 ...	...	582	...	5	...	2,665	3,252	270	478	...	...	814	...	175	...	1,177	2,914
1895-96 ...	...	555	...	32	...	2,576	3,163	301	532	...	37	767	...	123	...	1,026	2,786
1896-97 ...	...	478	...	52	...	2,409	2,939	326	635	...	30	784	...	2,387	...	879	5,041
1897-98 ...	...	653	...	60	...	2,105	2,818	316	757	...	...	859	...	41	...	892	2,865
1898-99 ...	...	760	51	32	...	2,026	2,869	400	721	...	10	811	...	171	155	800	3,068
1899-1900	...	681	30	46	...	1,892	2,649	328	763	...	...	723	...	64	133	771	2,782
1900-1901	...	972	79	72	...	1,766	2,889	373	746	...	11	775	82	45	185	751	2,968
1901-1902	...	820	51	85	...	1,862	2,818	342	606	...	15	754	82	56	53	789	2,697
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-1910																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1902.

Thána.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Rural Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bahraich ...	4	1	20	44	226
Nanpara ...	4	1	23	18	244
Bhinga ...	3	1	13	9	212
Kaisarganj ...	3	1	19	...	256
Fakhrpur ...	2	1	10	...	204
Payagpur ...	3	1	13	...	236
Malhipur ...	2	1	13	...	221
Sisaiya ...	2	1	14	...	135
Ikauna ...	2	1	11	...	134
Motipur ...	2	1	11	...	135
Khairighat ...	2	1	10	...	113
Sujauli ...	1	1	4	...	37
Total ...	30	12	161	71	2,153

Table XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	77	3,263	20	7	632	...	70	2,631	20
1897-98 ...	107	4,018	22	7	688	...	100	3,330	22
1898-99 ...	110	4,113	22	7	676	...	102	3,425	22
1899-1900	122	5,232	139	7	757	14	114	4,381	125
1900-1901	127	5,494	94	9	977	11	117	4,462	83
1901-1902	142	5,652	78	9	224	...	132	5,397	78
1902-1903									
1903-1904									
1904-1905									
1905-1906									
1906-1907									
1907-1908									
1908-1909									
1909-1910									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									

List of Schools, 1903.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		I.—Secondary.		
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	High School ...	92
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	Ghulamalipura ...	Tahsíli ...	120
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	Sparkesganj ...	American Mission School.	180
Bahraich	Ikauna ...	Ikauna ...	Anglo-vernacular.	96
Bahraich	Bhinga ...	Bhinga ...	Ditto ...	90
Kaisarganj.	Hisampur ...	Kaisarganj ...	Tahsíli ...	110
Kaisarganj.	Fakhrpur ...	Baundi ...	Anglo-vernacular.	129
Nanpara ...	Nanpara ...	Nanpara ...	Ditto ...	100
		II.—Primary.		
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Bahraich (Bashirganj).	Upper Primary	71
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Bahraich (Barihat)	Ditto ...	80
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Payagpur ...	Ditto ...	67
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Gamehrwa Bazár ...	Ditto ...	58
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Khurhuri ...	Ditto ...	34
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Chetia Murar ...	Ditto ...	31
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Subkha ...	Ditto ...	32
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Semariawan ...	Lower Primary	20
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Pandit Purwa ...	Ditto ...	30
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Barawan ...	Ditto ...	29
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Nagraur ...	Ditto ...	33
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Sisai Salon ...	Ditto ...	27
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Sarsa	Lower Primary Aided.	34
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Rajapur ...	Ditto ...	29
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Manohra Chauk ...	Ditto ...	25
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Bhaunsawan ...	Ditto ...	25
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Tulsipur ...	Ditto ...	26
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Rai Dih ...	Ditto ...	23
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Kamaulia Bazár ...	Ditto ...	22
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Dharsawan ...	Ditto ...	23
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Kashi Jot ...	Ditto ...	19
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Tilakpur ...	Ditto ...	18
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Khatripura ...	Ditto (girls')	23
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	*Bahraich ...	Sanskrit School	45

* Called the Empress Sanskrit School.

List of Schools, 1903—(continued).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Bahraich—(continued).	Bhinga ...	Bhinga ...	Upper Primary	112
		Bhangaha ...	Ditto ...	72
		Patna ...	Ditto ...	62
		Bhinga ...	Ditto (Mission).	35
		Gothwa ...	Lower Primary	34
		Gauhanian ...	Ditto ...	29
		Bhawaninagar,	Ditto ...	23
		Sohiapur ...	Ditto ...	16
		Bhinga ...	Ditto Aided	22
		Narainpur ...	Ditto ...	28
		Machhrihwa ...	Ditto ...	25
		Dandara ...	Ditto ...	27
		Lalpur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Ghardauria ...	Ditto ...	20
		Lalpur Kalan...	Bhinga estate school.	27
		Semri Chakpihani.	Ditto ...	31
		Mahadeo Butaper.	Ditto ...	29
		Basthanwa ...	Ditto ...	21
		Dendra ...	Ditto ...	28
	Ikauna ...	Lachhmanpur Bazár.	Upper Primary	70
		Kursaha ...	Ditto ...	41
		Nigoh ...	Ditto ...	41
		Gangwal ...	Ditto ...	34
		Durgapur ...	Ditto ...	33
		Srinagar ...	Lower Primary	44
		Dalkuan ...	Ditto ...	30
		Jaichandrapur	Ditto ...	25
		Manohrapur ...	Ditto ...	24
		Daunhi ...	Ditto ...	23
		Pura Sheo Sahai	Ditto ...	20
		Bargadhi ...	Ditto ...	23
		Bauntihwa ...	Ditto ...	26
		Jamnaha Khurd	Ditto ...	25
		Katra Gulariha	Ditto ...	26

List of Schools, 1903—(continued).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Bahraich—(concluded.)	Ikauna—(concluded).	Akbarpur ...	Lower Primary Aided.	34
		Amrai ...	Ditto ...	33
		Semri ...	Ditto ...	31
		Chaukharia ...	Ditto ...	30
		Semri Tarhar ...	Ditto ...	25
		Piara ...	Ditto ...	21
		Mahadeo ...	Ditto ...	28
		Parsia Pandit ...	Ditto ...	23
		Kanchhar ...	Ditto ...	20
		Pahunch Kalta	Ditto ...	21
		Kotwa ...	Kapurthala School.	22
Kaisarganj	Tulsipur ...	Sirsia ...	Lower Primary	22
	Hisampur ...	Jarwal ...	Upper Primary	90
		Wazirganj ...	Ditto ...	44
		Mirganj ...	Ditto ...	67
		Bambhaura ...	Ditto ...	48
		Basantpur ...	Lower Primary	38
		Karamullahpur	Ditto ...	32
		Barhauli ...	Ditto ...	24
		Chakujot ...	Ditto ...	23
		Shadilalganj ...	Ditto ...	22
		Raniganj ...	Lower Primary Aided.	22
		Gandara ...	Ditto ...	42
		Jagmohanganj	Ditto ...	28
		Updih ...	Ditto ...	27
		Athaisa ...	Ditto ...	24
		Raigarh ...	Ditto ...	25
		Harchanda ...	Ditto ...	18
		Badrauli ...	Kapurthala School.	25
	Fakhrpur ...	Fakhrpur ...	Upper Primary	73
		Kurasar ...	Ditto ...	49
		Muhammadganj	Ditto ...	40
		Airia ...	Ditto ...	33
		Dulhwa ...	Ditto ...	40
		Maharajganj ...	Ditto ...	53
		Sikandarpur ...	Ditto ...	60
		Mahsi ...	Ditto ...	45
		Raipur ...	Ditto ...	42

List of Schools, 1903—(continued).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Kaisar-ganj—(concluded).	Fakhrpur—(concluded).	Jaitapur Bazár ...	Lower Primary,	27
		Rampurwa ...	Ditto ...	27
		Khasaha ...	Ditto ...	16
		Mirzapur ...	Ditto ...	33
		Tigain ...	Ditto ...	32
		Murawa Bazár ...	Ditto ...	30
		Rehwa... ...	Ditto ...	21
		Chandpara ...	Ditto ...	24
		Maila Saraian ...	Ditto ...	24
		Bilwapur ...	Lower Aided ...	26
		Garwa... ...	Ditto ...	26
		Nautala ...	Ditto ...	22
		Saingaon ...	Ditto ...	26
		Ramgaon ...	Ditto ...	21
		Sisaiya ...	Ditto ...	20
		Hardi	Ditto ...	20
		Nandwal ...	Ditto ...	20
		Dahaura ...	Ditto ...	20
		Shohlapur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Bakaina* ...	Upper Primary,	34
		Bhilora Basu* ...	Ditto ...	19
Nanpara ...	Nanpara ...	Behda	Upper Primary,	39
		Shivapur Bazár ...	Ditto ...	64
		Nibia	Ditto ...	45
		Dhikia Bazár* ...	Ditto ...	31
		Rampur Dhabia ...	Lower Primary,	20
		Lalapurwa ...	Ditto ...	24
		Intaha... ...	Ditto ...	20
		Ramnagar ...	Ditto ...	27
		Gaighat ...	Ditto ...	22
		Dudha Dhari ...	Ditto ...	21
		Lalbojha ...	Ditto ...	28
		Bardaha ...	Ditto ...	46
		Narsinghdih ...	Ditto ...	29
		Gopia	Ditto ...	23
		Aswa	Ditto ...	27
		Shankarpur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Katghar ...	Ditto ...	27
		Subhat ...	Ditto ...	28

* Managed by Kapurthala estate.

List of Schools, 1903—(concluded).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Nanpara (*concluded*).	Nanpara (*concluded*).	Banjaria ...	Lower Primary Aided.	30
		Matera Kalan ...	Ditto ...	23
		Mohanpurwa ...	Ditto ...	23
		Tigaria ...	Ditto ...	20
		Asharfa Bazár ...	Ditto ...	23
		Tikwapara ...	Ditto ...	20
		Bardaha Bazár* ...	Preparatory ...	45
		Pather Kalan* ...	Ditto ...	28
		Matera Kalan* ...	Ditto ...	28
		Sohbatia* ...	Ditto ...	27
		Patrahia* ...	Ditto ...	24
		Banjaria* ...	Ditto ...	27
		Aswa Muhammadpur.*	Ditto ...	26
		Deoranian* ...	Ditto ...	25
		Nanpara* ...	Ditto ...	17
		Keshwapur* ...	Ditto ...	12
		Gobar Bashan* ...	Ditto ...	16
		Seswara* ...	Ditto ...	23
		Gaighat* ...	Ditto ...	22
		Mojipurwa* ...	Ditto ...	11
		Mohanpurwa* ...	Ditto ...	16
		Gopia*... ...	Ditto ...	24
		Chandanpur* ...	Ditto ...	23
		Katghar* ...	Ditto ...	25
		Narsinghdih* ...	Ditto ...	28
		Matera Station* ...	Ditto ...	23
	Charda ...	Nawabganj-Aliabad,	Upper Primary,	100
		Charda ...	Ditto ...	40
		Katra Bazár ...	Ditto ...	46
		Nasirganj ...	Ditto ...	33
		Babaganj ...	Ditto ...	48
		Hiraganj ...	Ditto ...	67
		Rupidiha ...	Lower Primary,	38
		Shikari ...	Ditto ...	35
		Damodra ...	Ditto ...	39
	Dharmanpur ...	Sujauli ...	Ditto ...	18

* Managed by Nanpara Estate.

ROADS, 1903.*

	Miles.	Fur.
First Class Local Roads, metalled, bridged, and drained throughout.		
Bahraich to Bahramghat	2	2
" Nanpara	2	2
" Colonelganj	1	5
" Bhinga	3	3
" Gonda	2	3
" Tirmohanighat	0	5
Chilwaria station Feeder Road	0	4
Second Class Roads, unmetalled, bridged, and drained throughout.		
Bahraich to Bahramghat	30	3
" Gonda	21	6
Bahramghat to Gonda	3	4
Second Class Roads, partially bridged and drained.		
Bahraich to Bhinga	19	6
" Nanpara	18	4
Third Class Roads, raised, banked and surfaced.		
Jarwal Road Station to Ghagraghat	2	2
Fourth Class Roads, banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.		
Babaganj to Rajpur	24	1
Bahraich to Colonelganj	22	0
" Kataighat	18	6
" Balrampur	26	2
" Chahlarighat	15	4
Nanpara to Bhinga	25	7
" Nepalganj	12	4
" Motipur	16	0
" Kataighat	18	7
Ikauna to Payagpur and Kurasar	30	5
Shivapur to Chahlarighat	15	7
Ikauna to Semri and Pipraghat	13	6
Bhinga to Semri	4	7
Harkhapur to Sujauli	6	6
Fifth Class Roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.		
Kurasar to Chahlarighat	19	0
Bhinga to Lachhmanpur	9	0
" Gabapur and Sohelwa	14	1
Baghora Tal to Tulsipur	15	4
Rampurwa to Rajpur	14	0
Bahraich to Kakardari	25	4
Kaisarganj to Faruhighat	5	2
" Shahpur	10	0
Chaudhridih to Khargupur	9	2
Lachhmanpur to Mathra	2	4
Marauncha to Saingaon	8	4
Sixth Class Roads, cleared only.		
Jarwal to Katehna and Bahadurpurghat	50	2
Katehna to Bilbheria	28	1
Harkhapur to Barghat	7	6
Nanpara to Babahi	11	1
Aliabad to Raghunathpur	6	4
Sonepur to Kakardari	5	0
Shahpur to Baghora Tal	3	4
Charda to Khairania	2	4

* This list does not include the roads within municipal limits, nor forest roads and those constructed by taluqdars within the limits of their estates.

MARKETS, 1903.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Name of bazár.	Class.	Situation.	Market days.
Bahraich.	Bahraich.	Bahraich ...	I	Bahraich ...	Daily.
		Chilwaria ...	I	Near railway station.	Do.
		Payagpur ...	I	Railway station ...	Do.
		Gamehrwa ...	II	Hamlet of Tipraha to the south-west of Nanpara road.	Sunday and Thursday.
		Talab Baghel	III	Near Payagpur station.	Monday and Friday.
		Singha Parasi	III	On the Bhinga road	Daily.
		Gilaula ...	III	Gilaula ...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Kassur ...	III	Kassur ...	Ditto.
	Ikauna.	Ikauna ...	II	Ikauna ...	Daily.
		Lachhmanpur Bazár.	III	Lachhmanpur Bazár	Do.
		Baniapurwa...	III	Hamlet of Manohrapur, to the east of the Bhinga-Ikauna road.	Do.
		Jokhwa ...	III	Hamlet of Durgapur	Do.
		Gangwal ...	III	Five miles south of Payagpur.	Sunday and Thursday.
		Dhanwi ...	III	Hamlet of Tandwa Kabir.	Monday and Friday.
		Semra ...	III	Three miles south of Gangwal.	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Bhinga.	Bhinga ...	II	One mile north from the Rapti river.	Daily.
		Bhangaha ...	II	Seven miles north-west of Bhinga.	Do.
		Harharpur ...	III	On the south bank of the Rapti.	Do.
		Lachhmanpur Kothi.	III	Half a mile from the Rapti.	Do.
	Tulsipur.	Ashrafnagar,	III	Two miles from the Rapti.	Do.
Kaisarganj.	Fakhrpur.	Jaitapur ...	I	On the road from Kurasar to Chahlarighat.	Sunday and Thursday.
		Sisaiya ...	III	On the road from Bahraich to Sítapur.	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Maharajganj,	III	Two miles east of Mahsi on the Sítapur road.	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Baundi ...	III	On the road from Kurasar to Sisaiya.	Ditto.
		Morwa ...	III	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Markets, 1903—(continued).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Name of bazár.	Class.	Situation.	Market days.
Kaisarganj—(*concluded*).	Fakhrpur—(*concluded*).	Mahsi ...	III	On the Sítapur road, four miles east of the Ghagra.	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Bhilaura Bansu.	III	Five miles east of Fakhrpur.	Ditto.
		Gopchandpur	III	On the road from Kurasar to Sisaiya.	Sunday and Thursday.
		Golaganj ...	III	To the west of Baundi.	Monday and Friday.
		Bakaina (cattle market).	III	On the banks of the Ghagra.	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Pachdeori ...	III	Ditto ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Fakhrpur (cattle market).	III	On the Bahramghat road.	Monday and Fríday.
		Balwapur (a hamlet of Kasaha Muhammadpur).	III	Six miles west of Bahraich.	Ditto.
	Hisampur.	Bambhaura...	I	Jarwal Road station.	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Athaisa ...	I	Near Jarwal Road station.	Daily.
		Shadilalganj,	II	Near Chilwaria station.	Do.
		Jarwal ...	II	On the Bahramghat road.	Monday and Friday.
		Kotwa ...	III	Near Kaisarganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kaisarganj...	III	On the Bahramghat road.	Monday and Friday.
		Saraula ...	III	On the Payagpur-Kurasar road.	Ditto.
		Muhammadganj.	III	On the Chahlarighat road.	Ditto.
		Gandara (cattle market).	III	Three miles from Kaisarganj.	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bhadrauli ...	III	Four miles from Kaisarganj.	Ditto.
		Kurasar ...	III	On the Bahramghat road.	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Raniganj (a hamlet of Matrepur).	III	Three miles from Kaisarganj.	Ditto.
		Bhagarwa ...	III	On the Bahraich-Colonelganj road.	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Chakujot ...	III	On the Chahlarighat road.	Monday.
		Katka ...	III	On the Sarju, four miles north of Hisampur.	Tuesday.

Markets, 1903—(concluded).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Name of bazár.	Class.	Situation.	Market days.
Nanpara.	Charda.	Rupidiha ...	I	On the Nepalganj road.	Daily.
		Jamnaha ...	II	On the Sonepur-Kakardari road.	Do.
		Babaganj ...	III	On the Nepalganj road.	Do.
		Nawabganj-Aliabad.	III	On the Babaganj-Bhinga road.	Friday and Saturday.
		Katra ...	III	Two miles from Malhipur.	Daily.
		Nasirganj ...	III	On the Kakardari-Bahraich road.	Do.
		Hardatnagar	III	On the Nanpara-Bhinga road.	Do.
	Dharmanpur.	Katarnianghat	II	Near railway station.	Do.
		Bichhia ...	II	Ditto ...	Do.
		Sujauli ...	III	On the Harkhapur-Sujauli road.	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Semrighatai	III	Two miles from Harkhapur.	Tuesday and Friday.
		Jhala ...	III	Five miles south-west of Mohanpurwa.	Tuesday and Satarday.
		Chaparia ...	III	Near Sujauli police-station.	Sunday and Thursday.
		Laukahi ...	III	Near Chaudhrigaon	Daily.
	Nanpara.	Nanpara ...	I	Nanpara town ...	Do.
		Nanpara station.	I	Near railway station.	Do.
		Khairighat ...	II	On the Kheri and Kataighat road.	Do.
		Gaighat ...	II	On the Nanpara-Motipur road.	Monday and Friday.
		Matera ...	II	Railway Station ...	Daily.
		Risia ...	III	Ditto ...	Do.
		Mohanpurwa	III	Ditto ...	Do.
		Bardaha ...	III	Six miles east of Nanpara.	Do.
		Dhakia ...	III	Ten miles south of Nanpara.	Do.
		Motipur ...	III	North of Nanpara	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Badhai ...	III	Near the Sarju river	Tuesday.
		Bhawaniapur Banghusri.	III	Near Chandanpur...	Sunday and Thursday.

FAIRS, 1903.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of fair.	In honour of—	Date.	Average attendance.
Bahraich.	Bahraich.	Singha Parasi	Saiyid Salar fair.	Saiyid Salar.	Jeth ...	100,000
		Mirpur Qasba	Gulalier Mela	Gulalier ...	Baisakh and Chait.	2,000
		Shah pur Jot Yusuf.	Hatila ...	Rajab Salar	May and July ...	1,000
		Dikauli ...	Pir Nasr-ul-lah.	Pir Nasr-ullah.	Jeth ...	1,000
		Sanchauli ...	Fair of Shiva	Bageswar Nath.	Phagun Badi Chaturdasi, Bhadon Badi Tij, and Jeth Badi Dasmi. Also on every Monday when nearly 100 persons assemble.	4,000
		Beriadih ...	Jaisinghapur-ka-Samai.	Mahadeo ...	Asárh Puranmáshi.	3,000
	Bhinga.	Pure Bale ...	Ashnan ...	Ramnaumi ...	Kartik Sudi Puranmáshi.	500
		Tandwa Mahant.	Sitadohar ..	Sita ...	Kártik Puranmáshi and Chait Ramnaumi.	6,000
	Ikauna.	Haraiya ...	Haraiya-ka-Ashnan.	Bathing in Nala Singhia in honour of Ramchandar.	Ditto ditto ...	2,000
		Gujra ...	Gujra ...	Mahabir ...	Every Tuesday ...	200
		Bahadurpur ghat.	Bahadurpur ghat-ka-Ashnan.	Bathing in the Rapti river in honour of Ramchandra.	Kártik Puranmáshi and Chait Ramnaumi.	2,000
		Rampur Deoman.	Parghatnath Mahadeo.	Mahadeo ...	Phagun Badi Chaturdasa, Jeth Sudi Das mi. Bhadon Badi Tij, and Kuar Sudi Dasmi.	500
		Pure Sheo Sahai.	Fair of Pure Sheo Sahai.	Mahabir ...	Every Tuesday ...	100
		Jeonarainpur, hamlet of Dungarjot.	Tirmohani ...	Bathing in the Singhia on the Ganga Ashnan.	Kártik Sudi Puranmáshi.	2,000
	Tulsipur.	Mendhkia ...	Bhabhutinath.	Mahadeo ...	Phagun Badi Chaudas.	200

Fairs, 1903—(concluded).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of fair.	In honour of—	Date.	Average attendance.
Nanpara.	Nanpara.	Lonkahi ...	Mela Shahid Mard.	Malang Shah,	Jeth, Aghan ...	200 to 1,000
		Rai Bojha ...	Mela Parasnath.	Mahadeo ...	Bhadon, Chait, Baisakh and Jeth.	1,000
		Takiaghat ...	Takia Shah Sajan.	Shah Sajan...	Kártik Puranmáshi.	15,000
		Ditto ...	Ganga Ashnan.	Ganga ...	Chait Ramnaumi	10,000
		Nanpara ...	Takia Malang Shah	Malang Shah,	Magh, Basant Panchmi.	5,000
		Masudnagar Basthanwan.	Janglinath ...	Mahadeo ...	Bhadon and Phagun.	7,000
		Bardaha ...	Mela of Mahant Ram Charan Das.	Brahmachari,	Pus ...	8,000
		Dhakia ...	Mela Munda Shah.	Munda Shah	Every Friday ...	1,000
	Dharmanpur.	Ghumnan Bhari.	Mela Lakkar Shah near Ghuman railway-station.	Lakkar Shah	May ...	1,000
Kaisarganj.	Hisampur.	Katka ...	Mela Katka,	Ashnan Sarju Nadi.	Naumi Chait and Kártik.	5,000
		Birthana, hamlet of Kursanda.	Birthana ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Dauria ...	Kalka Devi...	Kalka Devi...	Asarh Puranmáshi.	500
		Dikauli ...	Lalta Devi ...	Lalta Devi ...	Chait and Kuar Nauratri.	400
		Kuti Pemi Das.	Kuti Pemi Das.	Puja Hanuman.	Chait Ramnaumi and Kártik Puranmáshi.	5,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Every Tuesday ...	300
	Fakhrpur.	Sheikhdahir...	Golwaghat ...	Sarju Ashnan.	Chait Naumi and Kártik Puranmáshi.	10,000
		Kataha ...	Jangli Pir ...	Jangli Pir ..	Every Thursday...	500
		Golaganj ...	Ramghat ...	Ghagra Ashnan.	Chait Naumi and Kártik Puranmáshi.	4,000
		Ghure Haripur.	Ghur Devi ...	Devi ...	Last day of Asarh and Nauratri of Kuar and Chait.	8,000
		Bamnauti-Shankarpur.	Parasnath ...	Mahadeo ...	Chait, Bhadon, Aghan, Phagun and Baisakh.	5,000
		Bala Sarai ...	Mela Kunja Das	Sarju Ashnan	Chait and Kártik,	1,000
		Makaria ...	Kuti Daltha-man Das.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,200

POST OFFICES, 1903.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Office.	Control.	Class.
Bahraich,	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	Imperial...	Head office.
		Payagpur ...	Ditto ...	Sub-office.
		Bahraich town ...	Ditto ...	Branch office.
		Chilwaria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Keshwapur ...	District ...	Ditto.
	Bhinga ...	Bhinga ...	Ditto ...	Sub-office.
		Bhangaha ...	Ditto ...	Branch office.
	Ikauna ...	Ikauna ...	Imperial...	Ditto.
	Tulsipur ...	Sirsia ...	District ...	Ditto.
Nanpara,	Nanpara ...	Nanpara ...	Imperial...	Sub-office.
		Risia ...	Ditto ...	Branch office.
		Gaighat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Khairighat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Motipur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Matera ...	District ...	Ditto.
	Charda ...	Rupidiha ...	Imperial...	Sub-office.
		Jamnaha Hira Singh	Ditto ...	Branch office.
		Babaganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Nawabganj Aliabad	District ...	Ditto.
		Patna (Malhipur) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Dharmanpur,	Sujauli ...	Imperial...	Ditto.
Kaisarganj.	Hisampur...	Kaisarganj ...	Ditto ...	Sub-office.
		Jarwal ...	Ditto ...	Branch office.
		Jarwal Road ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Gandara ...	District ...	Ditto.
	Fakhrpur ...	Baundi ...	Imperial...	Sub-office.
		Jaitapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Fakhrpur ...	Ditto ...	Branch office.
		Pipri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Mahsi ...	District ...	Ditto.
		Sisaiya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

FERRIES, 1903.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	River.	Ferry.	Village.	Management.
Bahraich.	Bhinga.	Rapti ...	Kakardari ...	Gulra ...	District Board.
			Pipra ...	Patna Khargaura,	Ditto.
			Parasrampur ...	Parasrampur ...	Ditto.
			Harhi ...	Akbarpur ...	Ditto.
			Lachhmanpur,	Lachhmanpur Bhagwanpur.	Balrampur estate.
			Parsa ...	Parsa ...	Ditto.
			Dehria ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
			Mahrauli ...	Mahrauli ...	Ditto.
			Manka Chauk...	Manka Chauk ...	Ditto.
			Hariharpur ...	Gulra Banjara ...	Ditto.
			Nawwa ...	Lakhai Nabinagar.	Ditto.
			Jagtapur ...	Patejhia ...	Ditto.
			Newada Bhojpur.	Newada Bhojpur,	Ashrafnagar estate.
			Kondari ...	Ailahwa ...	Bhangaha estate.
			Madrahwa ...	Chahelwa ...	Bhinga estate.
			Baria-kondi ...	Khairi kalan ...	Ditto.
		Bhakla ...	Lachhmanpur-ghat.	Narainpur ...	Provincial.
		Kain ...	Shahpurghat ...	Pura Sheodin ...	Ditto.
	Ikauna.	Rapti ...	Shamsherghat,	Malauna Khasiari,	Kapurthala estate
			Tamahighat ...	Narainjot ...	Ditto.
			Bahadurpur-ghat.	Bahadurpur ...	Ditto.
			Chhaparghatia,	Itwaria ...	Ditto.
		Bhinga nala.	Lahura Tara ...	Lahura Tara ...	Ditto.
			Hazariaghat ...	Hazaria ...	Ditto.
			Siswaraghat ...	Bharthapur ...	Ditto.
			Jhuliaghat ...	Hazaria ...	Ditto.
		Singhia ...	Singhia Nala...	Andharpurwa ...	Provincial.
Kaisarganj.	Fakhrpur.	Ghagra ...	Chahlari ...	Sisaiya ...	District Board.
			Katai ...	Pachdeori ...	Ditto.
			Keora ...	Khargapur ...	Ditto.
			Bhaunri ...	Bhaundi ...	Ditto.
		Sarju ...	Gulwaghat ...	Sheikhdahir ...	Provincial.
			Harshraghat ...	Nautala ...	Ditto.
			Tandwa ...	Tandwa ...	Rehwa estate.
			Basantpur ...	Basantpur ...	Ditto.
			Jabdi ...	Jabdi ...	Ditto.
			Materia ...	Behta ...	Ditto.
			Umarpur ...	Bela Sarai ...	Kapurthala estate.
		Bhakasa,	Hardi ...	Hardi ...	Ditto.
			Kaharinpurwa,	Golaganj ...	Ditto.
			Ramghat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Soti ...	Baruha ...	Tammajpur ...	Rehwa estate.

FERRIES, 1903—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	River.	Ferry.	Village.	Management.
Kaisarganj—*(concluded)*.	Hisampur.	Ghagra ...	Pharua ...	Manjahra ...	District Board.
			Faruhi ...	Gondahia ...	Ditto.
			Bahramghat ...	Bahrampur ...	District Board (Bara Banki).
		Sarju ...	Malauna ...	Bhadaundih ...	District Board (Gonda).
			Pabna ...	Pabna ...	Ambhapur estate.
			Naraundah ...	Naraundah ...	Ditto.
			Bhagarwa ...	Karamullapur ...	Gangwal estate.
			Katkaghat ...	Katka Marautha	Bhundiari estate.
			Bhundiari ...	Bhundiari ...	Ditto.
			Simrighat ...	Simri ...	Mahant Har Charan Das.
			Kunjakun ...	Bahunta ...	Rehwa estate.
		Terhi ...	Terhighat ...	Baruhi ...	District Board.
			Jagtapur ...	Jagtapur ...	Thakur Indraj Bakhsh Singh.
			Adilpur ...	Adilpur ...	Gangwal estate.
Nanpara.	Nanpara.	Ghagra ...	Chandauli ...	Dallapurwa ...	District Board.
			Ganapur ...	Sarayan ...	Ditto.
		Sarju ...	Gaighat ...	Gaighat ...	Ditto.
			Takiaghat ...	Sarayan ...	Nanpara estate.
			Gadhighat ...	Bitanian ...	Mallanpur estate.
			Baundighat ...	Baundi ...	Ditto.
			Khairighat ...	Baruhi ...	Ditto.
			Chaukasahar ...	Chaukasahar ...	Ditto.
	Charda.	Rapti ...	Budhiaghat ...	Budhia ...	Balrampur estate.
			Makkhanpur ...	Ganeshpur ...	Ditto.
			Charkutia ...	Charkutia ...	Ditto.
		Bhakla ...	Baruh ...	Baruh ...	Sardar Karam Singh.
			Bhagwanpur ...	Bhagwanpur ...	Nawabganj estate.
			Kuti Kala ...	Mahadewa ...	Ditto.
			Bahurwa ...	Bahurwa ...	Ditto.
	Dharmanpur.	Ghagra ...	Zalimnagar ...	Girgitti ...	District Board.
			Khatwa ...	Khatwa ...	Ditto.
			Sujauli ...	Sujauli ...	Ditto.*
			Shitaba ...	Chahelwa ...	Ditto.*
		Girwa ...	Bharthapur ...	Bharthapur ...	Sardar Karam Singh.
			Bhawanipur ...	Bazpur ...	Government estate.
			Katarnianghat,	Katarnian ...	Bengal and North-Western Railway.

*These two ferries are managed by the Bahraich and Kheri District Boards in alternate years.

List of talúqdárs holding land in Bahraich district, 1903.

Number.	Name of taluqa.	Name of talúqdár.	Caste.	Pargana.	Number of villages.		Area in acres.	Revenue demand.
					Villages.	Pattis.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
1	Kapurthala ...	Raja-i-Rajgan Sir Jagat Jit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.	Sikh ...	Hisampur, Fakhrpur, Bahraich, Ikauna and Nanpara.	415	36	377,533	2,31,991
2	Balrampur ...	Maharaja Bhagwati Parshad Singh.	Janwar ...	Bahraich, Ikauna Bhinga, Tulsipur and Charda.	176	1	138,655	1,28,620
3	Nanpara ...	Raja Muhammad Sadiq Khan.	Pathan ...	Nanpara, Bahraich, Hisampur, Fakhrpur, Dharmanpur, Charda and Ikauna.	333	9	297,434	2,48,588
4	Gangwal ...	Rani Itraj Kunwar.	Janwar ...	Hisampur and Ikauna.	47	8	39,166	45,080
5	Payagpur ...	Raja Bhup Indra Bikram Singh, C.I.E.	Ditto ...	Bahraich, Ikauna, Hisampur, Charda, Fakhrpur and Nanpara.	148	8	116,586	1,24,847
6	Mallanpur ...	Raja Muneshar Bakhsh Singh.	Raikwar ...	Fakhrpur and Nanpara.	31	...	42,255	24,495

List of talúqdárs holding land in Bahraich district, 1903—(concluded).

Number.	Name of taluqa.	Name of talúqdár.	Caste.	Pargana.	Number of villages.		Area in acres.	Revenue demand.
					Villages.	Pattis.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
7	Nawabganj Aliabad.	Nawab Haji Fateh Ali Khan.	Qizilbash ...	Bhinga and Charda.	51	...	31,305	41,365
8	Bhinga ...	Raja Udai Pratap Singh, C.S.I.	Bisen ...	Bhinga and Bahraich.	90	1	71,554	92,116
9	Rehwa ...	Thakur Rudra Pratab Narain Singh.	Raikwar ...	Fakhrpur, Hisampur and Bahraich.	41	12	38,350	35,995
10	Isanagar ...	Thakur Raghuraj Singh.	Jangre ...	Dharmanpur ...	7	...	19,574	3,610
11	Ranipur ...	Mahant Harcharan Das.	Nanakshahi ...	Hisampur, Fakhrpur and Bahraich.	*2	6	3,287	3,690
12	Kamiar ...	Thakurain Ritraj Kunwar.	Kalhans ...	Hisampur ...	13	3	6,636	12,680
13	Dhanawan Bhundiari.	Thakurain Sarfaraz Kunwar.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15	3	11,143	11,800

List of talúqdárs holding land in Bahraich district, 1903—(concluded).

Number.	Name of taluqa.	Name of talúqdár.	Caste.	Pargana.	Number of villages.		Area in acres.	Revenue demand.
					Villages.	Pattis.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
7	Nawabganj Aliabad.	Nawab Haji Fateh Ali Khan.	Qizilbash ...	Bhinga and Charda.	51	...	31,305	41,365
8	Bhinga ...	Raja Udai Pratap Singh, C.S.I.	Bisen ...	Bhinga and Bahraich.	90	1	71,554	92,116
9	Rehwa ...	Thakur Rudra Pratab Narain Singh.	Raikwar ...	Fakhrpur, Hisampur and Bahraich.	41	12	38,350	35,995
10	Isanagar ...	Thakur Raghuraj Singh.	Jangre ...	Dharmanpur ...	7	...	19,574	3,610
11	Ranipur ...	Mahant Harcharan Das.	Nanakshahi ...	Hisampur, Fakhrpur and Bahraich.	*2	6	3,287	3,690
12	Kamiar ...	Thakurain Ritraj Kunwar.	Kalhans ...	Hisampur ...	13	3	6,636	12,680
13	Dhanawan Bhundiari.	Thakurain Sarfaraz Kunwar.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15	3	11,143	11,800

14	Shahpur ...	Thakur Nageswar Bakhsh Singh.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11	6	5,412	8,980
15	Mustafabad ...	Thakurain Jaipal Kunwar.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	12	3,204	6,480
16	Ambhapur ...	Sheikh Asghar Ali	Sheikh ...	Hisampur and Bahraich.	35	25	21,193	22,587
17*	Alinagar ...	Mir Haidar Mehdi	Saiyid ...	Ditto ...	9	18	4,904	9,612
18	Waira Qazi ...	Musammat Taiyab Begam.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8	17	5,980	11,270
19	Tipraha ...	Thakur Muhammad Asghar Ali.	Khairati, Sheikh	Bahraich, Fakhrpur and Nanpara.	15	1	10,836	9,200
20	Inchhapur-Umri	Thakur Sitla Bakhsh Singh.	Gaur ...	Hisampur ...	5	4	4,280	7,730
21	Jamdan ...	Rani Narain Dei	Sikh ...	Hisampur, Bahraich, Charda and Dharmanpur.	33	1	36,540	24,037
22	Bhangaha ...	Sardar Baghel Singh.	Do. ...	Bhinga ...	5	...	4,509	5,800
23	Ajatapur ...	Saiyid Aulad Husain.	Saiyid ...	Bahraich ...	2	...	729	880
24	Chahlari ...	Sardar Jagjot Singh and Rani Lachhman Kunwar.	Sikh ...	Fakhrpur ...	26	...	15,350	3,148

* Also owns 34 villages and 12 pattis in zamindari.

Pedigree of the Raikwars.

I.—(BAUNDI).

- Partap Sah.
  - Saldeo (Baundi).
    - Lakhan Deo.
      - Dharm Deo.
        - Harhar Deo (*Temp.* Akbar).
          - Jit Deo.
            - Paras Ram Singh (Baundi).
            - Gajpat Singh (Rehwa).
              - Man Singh.
                - Subhal Singh.
                  - Nasib Singh.
                    - Sambhar Singh (*d. s. p.*).
                  - Sujan Singh (Garh Ilaqa).
                - Dharmdhir Singh (1630) (Chahlari).
                  - R. Himmat Singh.
                    - R. Madan Singh of Baundi (adopted by widow of Sambhar Singh).
                      - R. Daswant Singh.
                        - R. Shiu Parshad Singh (bastard).
                          - R. Mandhata Singh.
                            - R. Hardatt (died at Port Blair).
                            - Shiudarshan Singh (Bakain grant).
                          - Bahadur Singh (Bakain grant).
                    - Debi Singh.
                      - Udit Singh.
                        - Pirthi Singh.
                          - Ranjit Singh.
                            - Bariar Singh (Chahlari).
                              - Pirthipal Singh.
                              - Sripal Singh.
                                - Balbhaddar Singh (rebel).
                                  - Drigbijai Singh (*d. s. p.*).
                                - Chhatarpal Singh (*d. s. p.*).
              - Harnarain Singh (Marauncha).
          - Sangram Sah (Harharpur).
  - Baldeo (Ramnagar).

Pedigree of the Raikwars.

II.—(REHWA).

Raja Gajpat Singh, *circa* 1600 A.D. (*vide* I).

- Tej Singh.
  - Raj Singh.
    - Pahar Singh.
      - Niwaz Singh.
        - Gend Singh.
          - Parshad Singh.
            - Baz Sing.h
              - Jaskaran Singh.
              - Dhaukal Singh.
                - Jaswant Singh.
                  - Raghunath Singh.
                    - Bijai Bahadur Singh.
                      - Rudra Partap Narain Singh (of Rehwa).
  - Islam Khan (Katha).

Pedigree of the Janwars.

I.—IKAUNA.

Raja Mansukh Deo of Pawagarh in Gujarat.

- Bariar Sah (sixth son), received Ikauna 1374.
  - Achal Deo.
    - Dhara Sah.
      - Ram Sah.
        - Bishan Sah.
          - Ganga Sah.
            - Ganesh Sah of Ikauna.
              - Har Dat Sah.
                - Sumer Sah.
                  - Lachhmi Narain Singh.
                    - Bir Narain Singh.
                      - Maha Singh (1627).
                        - Chattar Sal Singh.
                          - Chain Singh.
                            - Ram Singh.
                              - Abdatt Singh (*d. s. p.*).
                              - Sardar Singh (*d. s. p.*).
                              - Lalit Singh.
                                - Sangram Singh (*d. s. p.*).
                                - Mandhata Singh.
                                  - Bijai Singh.
                                    - Lal Bahadur.
                                      - Udit Prakash Singh.
                                      - Umrao Singh.
                                      - Debi Parshad.
                                  - Sambar Singh.
                          - Partab Sah of Gangwal (*vide* No. II).
                        - Man Singh.
                          - Shiam Singh.
                            - Mohan Singh (lived at Ikauna).
                            - Prag Sah of Payagpur (*vide* No. III).
                    - Rudra Singh of Gujiganj.
              - Acha Sah.
            - Madho Singh of Balrampur.
    - Bir Sah.

Pedigree of the Janwars.

II.—GANGWAL.

- Partab Sah (*vide* I.).
  - Jaswant Singh, d. 1769.
    - Mardan Singh.
      - Kishan Parshad Singh, (*d. s. p.*).
      - Har Parshad Singh.
        - Raja Harsaran Singh, (*d. s. p.*).
        - Hardawan Singh, (*d. s. p.*).
        - Raja Sitla Bakhsh Singh, (*d. s. p.*).
        - Raja Narpat Singh.
          - Raja Mahesh Bakhsh Singh.
            - Raja Suraj Prakash Singh, d. 1899.
              - Rani Itraj Kunwar (widow of Suraj Prakash).
  - Jagraj Singh.

Pedigree of the Janwars.

III.—PAYAGPUR.

- Prag Sah (*vide* I.).
  - Pahlwan Singh.
    - Kishan Singh.
      - Madan Singh.
        - Sukhdeo Singh.
          - Fateh Singh.
            - Raja Himmat Singh.
              - Raja Asrai Singh.
                - Raja Dalthaman Singh.
                  - Raja Narpat Singh.
                    - Raja Mahendra Bahadur Singh.
                      - Raja Bhup Indra Bikram Singh, C.I.E.
                        - Bindeshwari Parshad Singh.
                      - Indrapal Singh, (*d. s. p.*).
                - Ranjit Singh.
              - Bhajang Singh.
            - Sita Ram Singh.

GAZETTEER OF BAHRAICH.

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